
United States Department of State

**Bureau for International Narcotics
And Law Enforcement Affairs**

**Fiscal Year 2007 Budget
Congressional Justification**

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Program Overview and Budget Summary

Program Overview

Program Objectives

The primary mission of the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs is the development of policies and management of programs to combat international narcotics production and trafficking, combat international crime and terrorism, and strengthen law enforcement and other rule of law institutional capabilities outside the United States.

The Bureau does this through a comprehensive range of bilateral, regional, and global initiatives and assistance programs to set international counterdrug and anti-crime standards, foster cooperation among states, and build up the law enforcement capacity of foreign governments. The programs enable foreign governments to act directly against traffickers and other crime groups and cooperate more effectively with U.S. law enforcement agencies. In carrying out its mission, INL works closely with a broad range of other USG agencies, including ONDCP, Justice, Defense, Homeland Security, DEA, USAID, FBI, IRS, CIA, Treasury, and Commerce.

In addition to the core counterdrug and anti-crime missions, INL policies and programs also support several other key U.S. objectives. INL programs support U.S. counterterrorism, regional stability, rule of law and democracy efforts in countries as diverse as Colombia, Afghanistan, and Iraq. Closer to home, INL border assistance to Mexico, Panama, and the transit zone strengthen homeland security. The Bureau's programs to combat money laundering, terrorist financing, corruption, IPR theft, cybercrime, and human smuggling, help defend against terrorism and support democracy and economic development.

Over the past decade, and particularly since 9/11, INL has also played an increasingly important role in stabilizing post-conflict societies, primarily by supporting civilian police programs as part of international peacekeeping missions in such areas Iraq, Afghanistan, Haiti and Kosovo.

INL strategic goals are:

Strengthen Criminal Justice Systems: Establish and facilitate stable criminal justice systems to strengthen international law enforcement and judicial effectiveness, bolster cooperation in legal affairs, and support the rule of law, while supporting human rights.

Counternarcotics: Disrupt the overseas production and trafficking of illicit drugs by means of counter-drug and anti-crime assistance and coordination with foreign nations and international organizations.

Minimize Transnational Crime: Minimize the adverse effects transnational crime and activities have on the United States through international cooperation and coordination, and foreign assistance.

INL strategies are:

Establish governmental control and rule of law in conflict and post-conflict areas; safeguarding human rights and increasing freedom-of-movement.

Strengthen law enforcement and the judicial systems to deter, investigate, and prosecute domestic crimes within identified nation-states.

Reduce the cultivation and production of drugs.

Restrict and remove trafficking options and capabilities of criminal organizations.

Prevent the resurgence of drug production and limit the collateral effects of the drug trade through international drug control and demand reduction projects

Protect the homeland by enhancing the physical and procedural security at designated international sites.

Build institutional capacity for international cooperation in combating transnational crimes while correcting weaknesses in international and regional multilateral institutions, international financial markets and transnational law enforcement regimes.

INL programs produce:

Fewer illegal and dangerous drugs on America's streets;

Greater host nation law enforcement capabilities to work jointly with U.S. agencies on counterdrug, countercrime and counterterrorism operations;

Improved security and political stability in post-conflict situations;

Enhanced host nation capabilities to stem money laundering and interdict sources of terrorist financing, fight corruption, protect intellectual property rights, deter cybercrime, secure borders, and counter alien smuggling; and

Greater host nation capacity to directly combat corruption and organized crime;

INL counterdrug and law enforcement country programs are the primary vehicles for the provision of bilateral assistance. Country programs:

Are developed on the basis of country strategies coordinated at post by the Country Teams and/or Law Enforcement Working Groups and host nation officials;

Are formalized through bilateral Letters of Agreement that set out key objectives, program priorities, performance targets, and funding levels;

Strengthen relationships with various host country ministries and law enforcement authorities;

Support operational law enforcement cooperation between the host governments and the FBI, DEA, and others by providing valuable training/equipment/technical assistance platforms;

Are coordinated at post by Narcotics/Law Enforcement Section Officers directly linked to INL;

Are supported in Washington by INL subject and country experts and policy apparatus;

Are implemented by a wide variety of U.S. law enforcement and regulatory agencies, international organizations, NGOs, and international assistance agencies.

INL's regional and global programs complement country programs in key areas:

Anticorruption programs strengthen the political will to reduce corruption and implement international standards in transparency and good governance;

Regional law enforcement training brings together professionals from neighboring countries and builds them into a network for future cooperation;

Demand reduction programs reach out to grass-roots constituencies with education and support, improving American's own image in the process;

Anti-money laundering/terrorist financing programs identify vulnerabilities in key countries and provide speedy assistance to create sound financial institutions;

Anti-alien smuggling and border security programs help extend our first line of defense against all forms of transnational crime;

Cybercrime, cybersecurity and intellectual property crime programs address the growing impact of criminal misuse of information technology.

International crime and terrorism remain serious threats to the United States and many close friends and allies. Both follow the path of least resistance; where laws and law enforcement are weak or compromised, those who thrive by preying on others move in.

Global recognition of the dangers of drugs and crime -- and the need for stronger international cooperation to fight those threats -- has steadily increased. The one-time divide between "producer" and "consumer" countries of illicit narcotics has vanished, replaced by understanding that all countries are vulnerable and that domestic drug problems are on the increase in drug producing and trafficking states around the world. Similarly, nations on all continents have begun to accept that corruption and money laundering associated with

trafficking relentlessly undermine governments and national economies. U.S. leadership has galvanized support for new multilateral instruments, such as conventions against organized crime and corruption. Meanwhile, the international community continues to support strongly the ambitious antidrug commitments embodied in the three U.N. drug conventions.

Policy Goals

To meet these challenges, the President has placed the fight against terrorism, international narcotics, and transnational organized crime high on our national security and foreign policy agendas. The State Department and the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) play a key role in carrying out the President's agenda by coordinating U.S. international drug policies with the Office of National Drug Control Policy and by leading in the development and coordination of U.S. international drug and crime programs. To deal with the increasing linkage and overlap among drug, crime, and terrorist groups, INL has shifted from separate programs for counternarcotics and anticrime to a broader and more integrated law enforcement effort to combat the full range of criminal, drug, and terrorist threats. INL does this through a range of bilateral, regional, and global initiatives to build up the law enforcement capabilities of foreign governments so they can help stop these threats before they reach U.S. soil. This includes extending our first line of defense by strengthening border controls of other countries in addition to our own, ensuring that global criminals have no place to hide, attacking international financial and trade crimes, and responding to emerging crime challenges.

INL efforts center on two Department performance goals:

International trafficking in drugs, persons, and other illicit goods are disrupted and criminal organizations dismantled: For counternarcotics, this includes reducing drug crop cultivation through a combination of law enforcement, eradication, and alternative development programs in key source countries as well improving the capacity of host nation police and military forces to dismantle narcotics production and trafficking centers. It also includes strengthening the ability of both source and transit countries to investigate and prosecute major drug trafficking organizations and their leaders and to block and seize their assets.

Strengthen laws, law enforcement institutions, and judicial systems: States cooperate internationally to set and implement antidrug and anticrime standards, share financial and political burdens, and close off safe-havens through justice systems and related institution building. International cooperation is key for combating drugs and crime. The job is simply too large for one nation to handle alone. Such cooperation includes working directly with other governments on a bilateral basis as well as multilateral cooperation at the global, regional, and even sub-regional levels in order to set standards, monitor and assist in their implementation, and coordinate on collective actions. Since drug and crime groups tend to thrive best in developing nations where justice sector institutions are weak, institution building is a core ingredient of INL programs. To carry out our institutional development programs, INL works closely with, and draws on, the expertise of sixteen other USG agencies, including USAID,

Justice, Treasury, Commerce, Homeland Security, Defense, DEA, FBI and the Coast Guard.

Program Performance

Although the FY 2005 INL counternarcotics budget represents only a small part of the federal drug control budget, INL bilateral and multilateral programs and diplomatic initiatives are currently strengthening counternarcotics and law enforcement efforts in more than 150 countries around the world in support of the President's 2005 National Drug Control Strategy and other strategies aimed at fighting crime and protecting our national security interests. INL's counternarcotics and criminal justice sector capacity building programs are focused on Afghanistan and on the countries of the Andean Region in South America, the world's primary source of the heroin and cocaine, respectively. INL is also targeting major transit states in South and Central America, the Caribbean, and Mexico. INL is also giving increased attention the entry of synthetic drugs via the Western Hemisphere into the United States, particularly Mexico, which is a source country for methamphetamines as well as heroin and marijuana.

CY 2005 posed many new challenges as INL focused on criminal justice sector capacity building in many partner countries. INL continued law enforcement advisory operations in Haiti, Iraq, and Liberia as the U.S. and its allies work to build stability, democracy, and economic progress in difficult post-conflict environments. Highlights of INL programmatic and diplomatic accomplishments over the year include the following:

ACI: Promoting peaceful stability by combating narcoterrorism.

In 2005, the seven ACI countries made good progress in interdicting drugs and eradicating coca and opium poppy cultivations. The governments of Bolivia and Peru faced growing resistance from drug-cultivating farmers, which slowed eradication efforts and contributed to an increase in coca cultivation estimates. In Peru, police reinforcements were added and the eradication goal was surpassed, but eradication could not keep up with spreading cultivation. Although 2005 Colombia drug cultivation estimates were not available at time of publication, an aggressive aerial spray program may have minimized a reported trend of increased coca replanting rates in some areas. The major transit countries surrounding the drug producing countries made record drug seizures.

Colombia: Police and military forces captured or shared in the capture of 223 metric tons of cocaine and cocaine base. The U.S.-supported Anti-Narcotics Police Directorate (DIRAN) sprayed 138,775 hectares of coca during the year and 1,624 hectares of poppy. The Government of Colombia (GOC) reports that manual eradication accounted for the destruction of an additional 31,285 hectares of coca and 497 hectares of poppy. According to preliminary reports, these efforts may have led to an increase in the U.S. street price of cocaine and heroin and a reduction in purity for both. In 2005, USG programs supported the cultivation of over 73,000 hectares of legal crops and completed more than 1,000 social and productive infrastructure projects in the last five years. More than 73,000 families in 17

departments have benefited. The USG has improved the delivery of public services in 156 municipalities, including the delivery of potable water and sewage treatment. To date, the USG has provided non-emergency support for over two million Colombians internally displaced by narcotics terrorism, including aid for over 2,800 former child ex-combatants.

Peru: Eradicated almost 9,000 hectares of coca and over 3,000 hectares more in voluntary eradication linked to alternative development. Although the Government of Peru exceeded its eradication goals, estimated cultivation increased from 27,500 hectares in 2004 to 38,000 hectares in 2005. Approximately 4,000 hectares of the increase were in areas not surveyed previously. Port programs directed at interdicting maritime drug shipments contributed to the seizure of over 11 metric tons of cocaine in 2005. The U.S. supported alternative development program accelerated the implementation of infrastructure and productive activities in communities participating in voluntary eradication in 2005, resulting in the completion of 231 infrastructure projects and the delivery of technical assistance to 26,469 family farmers on over 31,000 hectares of licit crops. Assistance in increasing licit business activity in alternative development areas resulted in \$4.4 M of additional sales in districts where voluntary eradication is taking place. Over 9,000 more families joined the Peruvian alternative development/voluntary eradication program in 2005.

Bolivia: Estimated coca cultivation rose 8 percent in 2005 to 26,500 hectares and the GOB eradicated just over 6,000 hectares. The GOB continued a strong interdiction performance in 2005, seizing over 11 metric tons of cocaine, destroying 2,583 cocaine base labs and making some 4,300 arrests in 6,713 operations. Alternative development efforts contributed to licit family income increases, with average licit gross farm gate family income in the Chapare reaching \$2,667 in 2005 (compared with \$2,390 in 2004). Chapare and Yungas high value licit crop exports – such as bananas, coffee, pineapple, cocoa, and palm heart - increased from \$25.3 million in FY 2004 to \$35 million in FY 2005.

Other ACI Successes: The U.S. denied narcotics certification to the *Government of Venezuela* due to the Venezuelan government's refusal to cooperate and its obstructionist behavior throughout much of 2005. Nevertheless, DEA estimated total cocaine seizures at approximately 30 metric tons, well ahead of 2004 seizures. *Ecuador* seized over 44 metric tons of cocaine in 2005, a large increase over previous years. The *Brazilian* government seized 15.8 metric tons of cocaine HCL (double the amount seized in 2004) and 126 kilograms of crack cocaine. Marijuana seizures totaled 146.6 metric tons in 2005. In *Panama*, statistics through mid-November 2005 indicated seizures of 10,284.5 kg of cocaine, 37.6 kg of heroin, 9,547.9 kg of cannabis and \$10,316,148 in currency seizures.

Eradicating Opium Poppy in Asia: Quiet Success Stories

Thailand: Through U.S. assistance and consistent domestic effort, Thailand has fallen from the ranks of Major Producers of illicit opium. Thailand, once a major source of heroin into the U.S. and elsewhere, is now a net importer of heroin. Thailand's production has remained below the statutory level for inclusion in the Majors List (1,000 hectares) for six consecutive years.

Pakistan: Once a major producer of opium poppy, Pakistan essentially became poppy-free by 2000. Massive cultivation in Afghanistan, however, spilled over into Pakistan more recently, with a resurgence of opium poppy cultivation occurring, including in non-traditional growing areas. Crop control efforts, as well as enhanced opium poppy monitoring and support for economic alternatives, are decreasing narcotics production and trafficking.

Laos: Laos no longer produces commercially significant amounts of illicit opium largely as a result of INL alternative livelihood and detoxification programs.

Other Key Successes

Mexico: Protecting our Border and Partnering Against International Threats: In 2005, Mexico was the principal transit country for cocaine entering the United States, with 70 to 90 percent of the cocaine destined for the U.S. passing through the Mexican mainland or the country's periphery. Most cocaine smuggled into Mexico from Colombia for distribution in the United States arrived via Eastern Pacific and Western Caribbean maritime routes in ocean vessels or go-fast boats. Traffickers also used air cargo, couriers, and mail parcels through Mexico and Central America, particularly for Colombian heroin. Geographic proximity contributed to Mexico's 30 percent share of the U.S. heroin market, despite Mexico's relatively small percentage of worldwide production. Mexican marijuana cultivators provided the largest foreign source of marijuana for the U.S. market. Mexico is the largest foreign source of methamphetamine distributed in the United States. While there are no reliable estimates, the annual increase in methamphetamine seizures along the U.S. southwest border since 2001 suggest that Mexican trafficking organizations have significantly increased methamphetamine production in Mexico for distribution into the United States. Trafficking organizations established clandestine methamphetamine laboratories in western and northwestern Mexico. Methamphetamine is smuggled along the entire southwest border. U.S. and Mexican authorities worked closely to dismantle these operations on both sides of the border. Violence erupted in various border cities, particularly Nuevo Laredo, as rival cartels fought for control of smuggling routes. In response, Mexican authorities initiated Operation "Secure Mexico" and deployed federal police units to Nuevo Laredo to counter such violence, while U.S. law enforcement entities shared information with Mexican counterparts on drug groups operating near the border.

During 2005, Mexican authorities arrested numerous drug traffickers in an attempt to dismantle major drug cartels operating in Mexico. According to the Government of Mexico (GOM), law enforcement authorities seized over 30 metric tons of cocaine, 330 kg of heroin, 887 kg of methamphetamines, 1,760 metric tons of marijuana, and 280 kg of opium gum. The Office of the Attorney General (PGR) and the Secretariat of National Defense (SEDENA) acted against personnel who engaged in corrupt practices and eradicated poppy and marijuana crops. According to the GOM, 30,885 hectares for cannabis and 20,803 hectares for opium poppy – a 30 percent increase over 2004 – were eradicated in 2005.

Afghanistan: Total poppy cultivation decreased by 48 percent in 2005, due largely to President Karzai's anti-narcotics campaign, pressure from key governors, and local market forces. Opium production, however, dropped only 10 percent, because weather conditions

avored larger yields. To consolidate these gains, INL and the GOA, together with the UK narcotics lead, established new Poppy Elimination Program (PEP) teams in key provinces to assist governors in proactively discouraging poppy cultivation. In addition to leasing fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft, INL also fielded 10 Huey II helicopters funded by the FY 2005 Supplemental to support both PEP's poppy elimination teams as well as ground-based poppy eradication conducted by the reinvigorated Afghan Eradication Force (AEF). The Huey II's will also reinforce DEA-led interdiction, as available. Working with Germany to help rebuild the national police force, the U.S. continued to provide training to more than 60,000 police including nearly 6,000 border police at our Central Training Center in Kabul and seven Regional Training Centers. In addition, we deployed approximately 100 experienced U.S. law enforcement professionals throughout Afghanistan to provide on the job training and mentoring to provincial and local Afghan police. We also began implementation on a major new Ministry of Interior reform project – the pay and rank reform initiative which completely reorders the organizational structure and payroll of the Afghan Police. INL has also helped reform and support the Afghan Attorney General's Office by supporting a team of legal reform advisors who are working with Afghan police, prosecutor, court, defense and prisons personnel to improve management and efficiency of the criminal justice system.

Pakistan: A Major Non-NATO Ally and key partner in the global war on terrorism and narcotics, Pakistan has taken into custody hundreds of suspected al-Qaida and Taliban militants. Sharing a rugged 1,500-mile border with Afghanistan, Pakistan is challenged by terrorists seeking safe haven and traffickers attempting to move arms, persons, and narcotics through poorly policed areas. INL assistance through the Border Security Program involves helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft to provide surveillance capability, border outpost and road construction, patrol vehicles, communications equipment and training to address this vulnerability. Assistance provides law enforcement agencies with training, equipment, and managerial reforms to strengthen capacity. Although counternarcotics cooperation has been excellent, and drug seizures have increased, assistance is necessary to continue to address opium poppy monitoring and eradication, economic alternatives, and demand reduction/drug awareness education programs.

Fighting Corruption and Setting International Standards Against Crime: Early in his Administration, President Bush identified the fight against corruption as a key foreign policy objective. In support of this objective, INL championed and helped deliver the first global and most comprehensive instrument against corruption – the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC). In 2005, the Department played a key role to promote international acceptance and implementation of the UNCAC. Efforts included helping to develop regional anticorruption mechanisms in the key regions of the Asia Pacific and Middle East that utilize UNCAC as a central pillar of focus, and working with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime and other countries to promote ratification and acceptance of UNCAC. At the 2004 G-8 Sea Island Summit, the U.S. and other G-8 governments announced the launching of comprehensive anticorruption assistance “Compacts” with Georgia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, and Peru to improve transparency in budget, procurement and concession-letting and to fight corruption. In 2005, the Department used INCLE and other money to fund work in all four Compact countries in areas such as strengthening procurement systems, increasing transparency in public processes, and building greater law enforcement and auditing capacity

to detect corruption. The U.S. also worked in APEC, the Organization of American States, and other fora to promote acceptance of the "denial of safe haven" policy related to corrupt officials and their assets. The Department was also successful in developing a historic anticorruption initiative in the Middle East, which leaders endorsed at a Dead Sea, Jordan gathering hosted in February 2005 by the King of Jordan. The U.S. also used INCLE funding to support two multilateral monitoring mechanisms – the Council of Europe’s Group of States Against Corruption (GRECO), and the OAS Follow-up Mechanism – that promote implementation of anticorruption commitments in dozens of countries.

Financial Crimes and Money Laundering: Terrorist groups, drug traffickers, and traditional transnational crime organizations share many traits, but none so compelling as the need to launder, hide, or secretly move their profits and operating funds. Over the past several years, INL has implemented an aggressive program to combat international financial crime, with an increasing emphasis on terrorist financing. In FY 2005, INL funding provided multi-agency training, bilaterally or through multilateral organizations, for more than 100 countries. To promote global cooperation on anti-money laundering, INL provides support to the multilateral Financial Action Task Force (FATF), which has added a special set of anti-terrorist financing recommendations to both its general anti-money laundering and recently revised recommendations, and to five FATF-style regional bodies. Our programs helped “graduate” eight countries from FATF’s list of non-cooperating states and territories in 2002, four in 2003, three in 2004, and four in 2005 by improving their performance in combating money laundering. INL has also provided assistance to nearly half of the more than two dozen states identified by the USG and the FATF as most “at risk” for terrorist financing operations.

Establishing Rule of Law in Post Conflict Societies: To meet urgent needs in countries in the post-conflict period, INL is taking measures to enhance the USG capacity to identify, train, equip, deploy and support civilian police and law enforcement and criminal justice advisors to participate in multilateral peacekeeping and complex security operations. Using International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE), Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund (IRRF), Peace Keeping Operations (PKO), Freedom Support Act (FSA) and Support for East European Democracy (SEED) money, INL currently deploys more than 1,000 police advisors and justice experts in eight countries, including over 300 uniformed and armed U.S. police to conduct law enforcement operations in UN peacekeeping missions in Kosovo and Haiti, and unarmed missions in Haiti, Liberia and Sudan. INL continues to implement programs that have helped establish, train, and equip 7,300 members of the new Kosovo Police Service as well as provide training for the 3,000-member East Timor Police Service. Programs in Liberia provide mentoring, training and technical assistance for the 3,500-member Liberian police service and struggling court system. INL participated in the first police/criminal justice assessment mission to Southern Sudan following the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). INL has also deployed and supported one U.S. CIVPOL officers to the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) with funds from the Bureau of African Affairs. In Iraq, INL has provided 500 police liaison officers and 285 police trainers to support the reconstruction of the Iraqi police and the new Iraqi Government’s efforts to provide effective internal security. INL constructed and manages the Police Training Center in Jordan being utilized to train 135,000 Iraqi police by the end of 2006. INL is also

implementing justice (12 trainers/advisors) and prison (107 trainers / advisors) programs in Iraq. In Afghanistan, INL is managing police and justice programs designed to stand up and train 62,000 police in eight training centers in Kabul and the provinces, as well as assist with reform of the Justice Institutions, including the Attorney General's Office and Ministries of Interior and Justice.

Law Enforcement Training and Technical Assistance: To date, the five International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs) in Hungary, Thailand, Botswana, New Mexico and the newest ILEA in El Salvador have trained over 17,000 officials from over 70 countries, including over 2,700 officials trained in 2005. ILEA curricula will continue to be modified to respond to emerging transnational criminal trends in terrorism, terrorist financing, organized crime, cyber crimes and human trafficking.

Demand Reduction: INL's demand reduction program supports the development and evaluation of research-based prevention and treatment programs whose accomplishments can be used to improve treatment and prevention services in the U.S. and abroad. An outcome-based evaluation of the long-range impact of INL-funded training for over 200 treatment programs in Peru revealed that the training reduced overall hard-core drug use from 90 percent to 34 percent among clients in the participating treatment programs. Similar significant reductions were reported for cocaine use (30 percent to 8 percent), cannabis use (37 percent to 13 percent), and coca paste use (62 percent to 22 percent). An outcome-based evaluation of INL-funded, school-based drug prevention training in Colombia revealed drug use declined from 54 percent to 10 percent in eight target cities. Finally, a leading science-based journal on drug addiction documented the overall effectiveness of the INL demand reduction program, devoting its entire November 2005 edition to "best practices" in drug abuse treatment that resulted from INL assistance to Latin America, Southeast Asia, and Eastern Europe.

Trafficking in Persons: Trafficking in persons may be among the fastest growing human rights violations and transnational crimes internationally. This modern-day form of slavery involves sexual and/or labor exploitation, adopting such forms as indentured servitude, debt bondage, chattel slavery and peonage. Profits from trafficking in persons undermine rule of law, fund the expansion of international crime syndicates, and foster government corruption. As one of the most lucrative criminal enterprises trafficking in persons is closely connected with money laundering, drug trafficking, document forgery and human smuggling. As part of the fight against trafficking in persons, INCLE funds were utilized by the Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons to support training and technical assistance to foreign governments, civil society and non-governmental organizations to increase arrests and prosecutions of traffickers as well as improve legal advocacy for victims. From FY 2002 through 2005, police, prosecutors, border officials, and judges in approximately 58 countries received training and technical assistance to recognize trafficking, identify victims, improve interview techniques, and build and manage trafficking cases. In addition, INCLE funds supported 18 projects promoting regional law enforcement cooperation to increase trafficking in persons investigations, prosecutions and convictions and 16 global projects related to increasing awareness of and preventing trafficking in persons, researching the extent of the problem, improving protection and assistance to

victims, including victims of child sex tourism. The Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP Office) in 2005 assessed the progress of 142 governments in addressing trafficking. These findings were included in the fifth annual Trafficking in Persons Report released by Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice in June 2005. In addition to the country assessments, this annual report was expanded to provide important information on child sex tourism, the link between prostitution and trafficking, child soldiers, involuntary servitude, and corruption. The findings in the annual Trafficking in Persons Report assist the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons in determining programmatic needs and opportunities. In FY 2005, the TIP Office funded or implemented approximately 14 programs in over thirteen countries using INCLE funds to support programs building capacity of law enforcement to take action against trafficking networks and improve victim treatment, provide technical assistance for law enforcement, assist in drafting anti-trafficking legislation, encourage regional collaboration between source and destination countries, and build cooperation between civil society and the criminal justice system.

Program Justification

The FY 2007 INL budget request of approximately \$1.517 billion is designed to support President Bush's comprehensive strategy for combating the global threat of narcotics, organized crime, and terrorism. It also reflects INL's shift away from separate programs for counternarcotics and anticrime to a broader and more integrated law enforcement approach. The request builds on and strengthens ongoing initiatives in South Asia, the Andean region, and international law enforcement training while continuing to place increased emphasis on border projects. While attacking the core targets in Asia and Latin America, the strategy focuses on strengthening host nation capabilities to fight international drugs and crime and to rebuild justice sectors in post-conflict societies. It is a long-term approach to create competent and honest counternarcotics and anticrime forces in countries where laws and institutions are weak. The strategy also supports efforts by multilateral organizations to reduce drug crop production in those major growing areas where our access is limited. Finally, the budget places special attention on anti-corruption, money laundering and financial crimes.

The FY 2007 budget request focuses on three areas: building stability and democracy in South Asia, combating narcotics and terrorism in the Western Hemisphere, and building a democratic Iraq. The U.S. has embarked on an ambitious and historic mission to ensure that Afghanistan – the world's largest source of opium and heroin – is never again a haven for terrorists or a source of instability in the region or of oppression towards its citizens. Combating the drug trade there is critical to this mission, as are rebuilding the Afghan justice sector and strengthening the borders of neighboring states. The approach in Latin America is regional, aimed at eliminating both the production and trafficking of cocaine, heroin, and marijuana from the Andean Region and Mexico. The budget focuses on eradication and alternative development. It also includes a strong interdiction component both for source countries and the transit zones of Central America and the Caribbean as well as furnishing training and equipment to strengthen local law enforcement's ability to capture and prosecute drug traffickers and seize their assets. The program supports projects initiated under the FY

2000 Emergency (Plan Colombia) Supplemental and continued under the Andean Counterdrug Initiative. The challenge in Iraq is to rebuild a justice sector that completely withered away under the security state of Saddam Hussein.

Country and Account Programs

Andean Counterdrug Initiative (ACI) – \$721.5 million

Colombia (\$465 million): Colombia's position as the supplier of over 90 percent of the cocaine and almost 50 percent of the heroin entering the United States makes the aggressive disruption of the illicit drug trade a top USG priority. Colombia is home to three Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs). These groups finance a large part of their operations with proceeds from the drug trade and are a threat to the security of the hemisphere. In the short term, funding will support Colombia's follow-on efforts to Plan Colombia at levels similar to previous years, while continuing to work toward the goal of nationalizing the programs so that U.S. Government funding levels will decline in the long term.

The Colombian law enforcement and military will use FY 2007 funding to maximize drug interdiction and eradication efforts. We are encouraged by recent preliminary reports of declining purity and increasing prices of both cocaine and heroin on U.S. streets. The reports reflect the success of the substantial investment made by USG programs. 2005 was another record year for eradication, and we anticipate spraying over 130,000 hectares of coca crops and 2,000 hectares of opium poppy in 2006 and 2007. This sustained level of aerial eradication is necessary to ensure that there is no resurgence in coca or poppy cultivation. Manual eradication will continue to be a complement to aerial spraying in areas with adequate security.

In FY 2007, we will continue to see an increase in Colombian National Police (CNP) and Colombian army (COLAR) missions, areas of operations, and number of vetted units receiving U.S. support due to the increased operational pace and successes in the field. CNP funding will be used for the operation and maintenance of aircraft in support or eradication and interdiction, and to support infrastructure improvements, CNP training, and establishment of secure and interoperable communications and intelligence systems need to keep pace. We will work to sustain and improve interdiction units, including the highly successful 150-man mobile squadrons of *Carabineros* or rural police, and the three airmobile *Junglas* interdiction companies. As we transfer job responsibilities to the Colombian government, we are eliminating U.S. contractor positions. An important initiative that will be funded as a result of savings on contractors is to replace lost and aging aircraft with newer, commercially available models that can be more easily maintained and operated by the Government of Colombia in future years, when nationalization plans currently in development have been implemented.

Alternative development programs work to create permanent alternative income-generation opportunities for local populations. Democracy programs seek to modernize the criminal justice system, promote access to justice for disenfranchised Colombians, protect human rights, increase government transparency and accountability, and support peace initiatives.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) programs provide economic and social assistance to persons displaced by civil strife and violence, youth at risk of recruitment by illegal armed groups, and the communities in which they reside. ACI funding administered by the DOJ contributes to training for judges, prosecutors, and police, the promotion of timely and effective investigations and prosecutions of human rights violations, and Culture of Lawfulness programs to promote awareness and appreciation for the rule of law. Funds will also be used to support the demobilization of paramilitary groups that is underway.

Peru (\$98.5 million): Peruvian FY 2007 plans include enhancing the capabilities of the Peruvian National Police Narcotics Directorate (DIRANDRO) to conduct advanced road interdiction, riot control, greater security for eradication teams, and interdiction in hard-core areas. There will be an expanded eradication effort by the Government of Peru's Coca Reduction Agency (CORAH) in entrenched coca growing areas and areas of expansion, and continual monitoring of new coca. Police eradication targets the near-inaccessible opium poppy cultivation areas. An increased number of police and eradicators, and expansion of the area of operations will fully engage the 24 Huey IIs that will be operational in 2007, plus two INL-owned fixed wing aircraft, and available Peruvian MI-17 helicopters. FY 2007 funds will also cover fuel, maintenance, hangars and warehousing, aircraft rental when needed, and operational support for PNP Aviation (DIRAVPOL) personnel. To help protect both program assets and personnel, funds will be used to acquire a second aircraft that can provide additional airlift to support the increase of DIRANDRO police from 400 to 2,800 personnel east of the Andes in the next three years. INL will fund, and USAID will implement, an integrated development approach to create jobs in coca-growing regions, strengthen local institutions and reduce coca cultivation. The voluntary eradication program entails carrying out agreements that include the eradication of all coca in a contiguous geographic area while providing program benefits to a group of communities that share socio-economic interests.

Bolivia (\$66 million): In FY 2007, support will boost the presence and effectiveness of the police in the Yungas and replace obsolete equipment throughout Bolivia. New eradication operations in the Yungas will require improvements to existing forward-operating bases, additional infrastructure and vehicles. The Joint Eradication Task Force (JTF) will consist of approximately 2,000 military, police and civilian personnel, with separate units conducting eradication (including the provision of force protection) in the two zones. The Blue Devils Task Force will continue the replacement of aged equipment, including 25 boat motors and 30 Zodiacs, along with 30,000 spare parts and support for 170 members, six land bases, and five mobile bases to control natural river chokepoints. The Green Devils Task Force will provide for the repair of the aging fleet of vehicles, as well as support for its personnel. The Red Devils Task Force will provide support to GOB expansion of forced eradication into the Yungas while supporting similar operations in the Chapare. Funds will also support operations and maintenance for 8 UH-II upgraded helicopters and increased operations and maintenance costs for the seven additional UH-II helicopters scheduled to arrive in FY 2007. The Black Devils Task Force goal for FY 2007 is to maintain a trained, reliable medium-lift-capable aviation unit that provides aviation support to INL projects, maintaining an operational rate of 95 percent of requested missions with several aircraft, including three C-103Bs. FY 2007 alternative development programs will focus on: increasing the

competitiveness of licit rural enterprises, fostering more effective, transparent and responsive democratic institutions, and improving basic public services and social conditions.

Other ACI Country Programs (\$26.3 million): In Ecuador (\$17.3 million), funds will support additional Counternarcotics Police Directorate (DNA) personnel, port and canine operations, and provide new and/or expanded police facilities with the objective of continually maintaining 30-to 40- member units at key interdiction points, especially in remote sites on the northern Ecuadorian border with Colombia, and major roadways connecting Ecuador's borders with her ports. Funds will also support Ecuadorian military border and coastal control efforts with vehicles, field equipment and operational support. Demand reduction programs will continue as well. In FY 2007, the preventative alternative development program will provide infrastructure, local government institutional support, community strengthening and legal training. The program will also continue to increase jobs and incomes in the north by supporting the competitiveness of new and existing rural enterprises.

In Brazil (\$4 million), funding will contribute to the Government of Brazil's expanding Operation COBRA (Colombia-Brazil) to reinforce its northern borders with Peru, Venezuela, Bolivia, Guyana and Suriname. Funds will also support Brazilian law enforcement by assisting in the purchase of equipment used in conducting effective investigations and interdiction operations against narcotics cartel leaders and their associates. Drug awareness pilot projects will be funded to influence Brazilian public opinion on counterdrug policies and programs and to build political will in support of narcotic control initiatives.

In Panama (\$4 million), funds will complete a five-year effort to establish, train and equip select small units of the police that perform counter-drug and counter international crime missions. The National Air Service will receive funds to address systemic weaknesses in air fleet maintenance and safety program. Funds will also provide training and equipment as well as a counternarcotics advisor to enhance security controls at Panama's major airports and choke points along the Pan-American Highway, as well as in ports and territorial waters.

In Venezuela (\$1 million), funds will be used to support the Puerto Cabello Container Inspection Facility and the Maquetia Airport Intelligence Fusion Center. The primary goal is to develop leads from seizures that lead to the investigation and successful prosecution of criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking. Funds will also be used for demand reduction programs, work on effective money laundering model legislation and to provide a variety of equipment to support the work of two of Venezuela's principal precursor chemical control units, with the full-time advisory assistance of a DEA agent.

Critical Flight Safety Program (\$65.7 million): The Department of State Air Wing has an immediate need for a Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP) to upgrade its severely aged aircraft fleet to commercial standards in order to sustain the counternarcotics and counterterrorism missions. The declining condition of the fleet presents the mission and our aircraft with a crippling reality of increased costs for amplified maintenance man-hours and material requirements, and degraded performance capability. In many cases aircraft have evidence of severe structural failures that have caused the Air Wing to ground aircraft. Many of the Air

Wing's fleet are excess defense aircraft that are no longer supported or are being discontinued in the Department of Defense (DoD) inventory. Most of our airframes have not gone through any major airframe Programmed Depot Maintenance. Many aircraft are over 35 years old and have greater than 10,100 airframe hours. DoD typically removes from service helicopters that were flown in excess of 4,000 hours.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement – \$795.5 million

Other Latin America – \$54.8 million

Mexico (\$39.0 million): FY 2007 funding will complete the five-year program to strengthen Mexico's northern border infrastructure, thereby improving the security of the U.S., while promoting the efficient flow of legal goods. Funding also will be used to provide Mexican law enforcement, security, and intelligence services with state-of-the-art equipment to increase their capacity to secure Mexico's borders, investigate criminal activities, and prevent terrorist breaches. This includes procuring up to seven additional Non-Intrusive Inspection Equipment (NIIE) units to: (1) improve capabilities at two additional northern ports of entry, (2) provide coverage at three key southern ports of entry, and (3) enhance coverage at two sea ports or airports. In FY 2007, funds will be used to construct two additional SENTRI lanes, thereby covering the ten largest of the 33 legal crossing points on Mexico's northern border. In the south, to complement the three NIIE units for crossing points along Mexico's border with Guatemala and Belize, there will be a new southern border-training component to train and equip Mexican customs, immigration, and local police officials in border-related courses such as search and rescue, effective arrest techniques, and medical first response. Emphasis will be on the continued increase of aerial eradication to significantly reduce the cultivation of opium poppy and marijuana. Funding will support broadening the coverage and increasing the effectiveness of interdiction missions (especially in the northern region bordering on the U.S.) to seize and destroy more drugs being smuggled from or through Mexican territory. INL funds will also continue to strengthen agencies of the Mexican Office of the Attorney General, particularly the Federal Investigative Agency (AFI) created under the Fox Administration. In the last year of a five-year plan to establish a model law enforcement institution, FY 2007 funds will enhance the PGR's capacity to detect and destroy methamphetamine and other synthetic drugs and the precursors used to produce them. Specifically, INL will seek to expand specialized teams, including the Sensitive Investigations Unit created to investigate criminal groups involved in methamphetamine production, the Chemical Response Team trained to raid clandestine drug laboratories, and Mexican prosecutors especially educated to prosecute chemical cases. Funds will also be used to provide additional equipment, such as specialized vehicles for raiding drug laboratories. INL will seek to increase the AFI's capacity to investigate, arrest, and prosecute gangs. Funds will be used to support the GOM Office of the Attorney General (PGR) aviation program, a key element in air and overland interdiction. The PGR operates a large fleet of fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft for tracking and interception as well as aerial eradication. Funds will be used to procure three more Schweizer helicopters for border surveillance and up to six UH-1H helicopters for personnel transport and aerial support for ground anti-terror and anti-drug operations. FY 2007 funds will continue to fund NGOs

dedicated to drug abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation, but will place special emphasis on NGOs that focus on methamphetamine addiction.

Haiti (\$10 million): The FY 2007 program is divided in three general categories: police programs (*crime control assistance*), corrections program (*criminal justice assistance*) and counterdrug programs. The U.S. will contribute up to 20 police officers to the MINUSTAH stabilization mission. U.S. officers will continue providing expertise in the areas of academy training, field training, patrols, community policing, investigations, traffic, crime analysis, forensics, police management, supervisory skills, police administration, and other specialized skills. The U.S. will continue to assist with the training of at least 1,000 new recruits, and in-service training for 1,500 existing HNP officers, including specialized training, such as supervisory, duty officer and human rights training. The U.S. will continue to assist in forensic training and the development of HNP capacities for crime analysis. The U.S. will also help the HNP to be able to respond to civil disturbances in a manner that takes advantage of non-lethal police tactics. The U.S. will continue to support the model stations program, teaching officers how to respond to crime and run a police station on a station-by-station basis. Funding will support the operations of a vetted unit of Haitian police officers, established by DEA, with special authority to conduct drug investigations. Funding to support the intelligence collection and analysis center within the HNP will also be provided. In partnership with the U.S. Coast Guard, funding will continue the ongoing effort aimed at restoring the logistical and maintenance capacity of the HCG. The refurbishment of bases at Killick and Cap Haitien will continue and additional vessels will be provided consistent with HCG capacity to maintain and operate them. Funding will be directed toward equipping and training the HCG for maritime drug interdiction operations.

Caribbean, Central America, and Southern Cone (\$5.8 million): The Caribbean accounts for an estimated 10 percent of the drug flow to the U.S. FY 2007 funding will concentrate on the maintenance of Caribbean capabilities in interdiction, law enforcement and administration of justice. Support will be provided to members of the Association of the Caribbean Chiefs of Police to facilitate the installation of computer links to the Regional Intelligence and Information Sharing System (RIISS). An INL-funded project that will become operational in 2006, the RIISS is a regional database of law enforcement and exit entry data. The RIISS will provide links to INTERPOL and permit the vetting of arrivals and departures of passengers on cruise ships and airlines.

According to the *U.S. Interagency Assessment of Cocaine Movement*, an estimated 90 percent of the drug flow to the U.S. transits the Central American land/sea/air corridors. FY 2007 funding will focus on drug interdiction efforts and promote improved regional and cross-border cooperation aimed at stemming the flow of drugs. Ongoing regional anticorruption, anti-alien smuggling and commercial freight tracking initiatives will also be supported. One of the first courses developed for the new ILEA Academy will be on gang-related law enforcement skills. INL is supporting the establishment or expansion of Culture of Lawfulness projects in Central America to assist governments in preventing juvenile crime and violence. INL-supported programs through the OAS drug commission (CICAD) complement bilateral law enforcement and demand reduction projects.

Africa – \$21.5 million

Liberia (\$0.8 million): Strengthening Liberia's law enforcement capacity remains a key priority of the USG. FY 2007 funds will continue to assist Liberia develop a credible and competent police force through mentoring, training and other technical assistance for the Liberian National Police.

Sudan (\$9.8 million): INL's FY 2007 funding will establish the first ever USG law enforcement/criminal justice development program in Sudan. INL's efforts will support the Comprehensive Peace Agreement by improving the police, courts and correctional capacities in Southern Sudan through police advisors/mentors for the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS); technical assistance on the organizational structures of the police, courts and corrections; equipment, and infrastructure development.

Nigeria (\$.4 million): Nigerian organized crime groups dominate the African narcotics trade transporting drugs to the U.S., Europe and Asia. Nigeria- based criminal organizations are engaged in advance-fee fraud, and other forms of financial crime, including identity theft that defraud American citizens and businesses. FY 2007, funding will be used for Program Development and Support costs for an INL Section Chief and his office staff. The section chief is responsible for overseeing INCLE programs in Nigeria, which provide assistance in counternarcotics, police modernization, and financial crime. Several programs, previously funded, are in the early stages of execution and require the supervision of an INL Director to oversee their successful implementation.

South Africa (\$.5 million): South Africa is an anchor for stability and prosperity in southern Africa. Despite South Africa's regional leadership role on crime, terrorism, and immigration, organized crime remains a threat to South Africa own efforts to create stability and prosperity at home. FY 2007 funding will be used for Program Development and Support costs for an INL Section Chief and his office staff. The section chief is responsible for overseeing INCLE programs in South Africa, which provide assistance to the Johannesburg Police, immigration and border control, and financial crimes. Several programs, previously funded, are in the early stages of execution and require the supervision of an INL Director to oversee their successful implementation. The section chief in Pretoria is also responsible for overseeing and evaluating the criminal justice system elements of the Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative (WJEI) in South Africa and possibly Zambia. The WJEI is a 3-year \$55 million presidential initiative involving four countries, including South Africa and Zambia

Africa Regional (\$.5 million): Weak law enforcement institutions throughout Africa corrupt and weaken governments, undermine progress toward democracy and provide an attractive environment for terrorism and transnational organized crime. The Africa program supports states in the region with a demonstrated commitment to good governance and democratic policing and the political will to achieve these goals. FY 2007 funds will be used for programs designed to upgrade core policing and prosecutorial skills through modernization of academies and teaching methodologies, and border security programs. Programs will improve the capacity of governments to combat trafficking in narcotics and other contraband, illegal migration, public corruption, and financial fraud.

Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative (\$9.5 million): The WJEI is a \$55 million 3-year presidential initiative to promote women's justice and empowerment in four African nations – Benin, Kenya, South Africa, and Zambia. This initiative will work to assist the existing efforts of these countries to combat sexual violence and abuse against women, and empower them in society. INL is responsible for the criminal justice development aspect of the initiative. Funds will be used to continue to provide training, technical assistance, and equipment needed to achieve the goals of strengthening: the police's capacity to investigate reports of abuse and arrest; the court system's capacity to prosecute offenders; and laws supporting women's justice and empowerment.

Asia and the Near East – \$586.9 million

Afghanistan (\$297.4 million): The U.S. will continue to support the UK lead on counternarcotics by providing: enhanced assistance to Poppy Elimination Program (PEP) teams working with provincial officials to proactively discourage the growing of illegal crops; continued support to the Afghan Eradication Force, the GOA's centrally-directed, manual poppy eradication program; expanded specialized training and equipment of drug enforcement units; sustained search and rescue (SAR), recon, transportation, and air cover for ground-based counternarcotics programs via fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft, both INL-owned and leased; public information campaigns amplifying the GOA's themes that opium poppy cultivation is illegal and contrary to Islam; and ongoing demand reduction programs. To the extent practicable, our efforts will key on strengthening the GOA's capacity to incrementally assume the management and direction of these programs. These INL-sponsored programs will work in conjunction with Alternative Livelihoods programs funded by USAID as well as INL's civilian police training and justice reform programs. We will continue to provide support for eight INL Training Centers and approximately 330 police advisors and mentors to continue the classroom-based basic skills training program for low-level police officers as needed, provide field training and mentoring for all police, provide new specialized courses emphasizing greater professionalization and skills development for the police, and Ministry of Interior reform efforts including payment of police salaries through a contribution to the United Nations Development Program Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan. Justice Sector Reform funds will support four strategic objectives: development of institutional capacity of the permanent justice institutions, development of the operational capacity of criminal justice sector actors, development of the corrections system, and professionalization of justice sector personnel. Specific activities will include advisory support to the criminal justice system, specialized training and mentoring of prosecutors, defense counsel and other justice personnel, equipment and infrastructure support, a legal education program for Afghan law professors, and continued support for legal associations, licensing development and legal aid centers. Funds will also be used to improve the capacity of the corrections system through training and mentoring, capacity-building projects such as setting up a prisoner tracking system, and equipment and infrastructure support for correctional facilities in Kabul and key provinces. The reintegration of Afghan women into the legal sector and improving their legal awareness will remain a focus through FY 2007.

Iraq (\$254.6 million): Work continues to establish the sustainable Rule of Law in Iraq supported by public outreach and required criminal justice institutions including the civilian police, an independent courts system and an effective but humane correctional system. Pursuant to NSPD-36, DOD/CENTCOM will continue to exercise primary responsibility for civilian police development with the goal of fielding 135,000 trained and qualified police. Programs developing all other aspects of the Iraqi criminal justice system will be implemented by INL utilizing the funds sought. The approach contemplated builds on the accomplishments of the past two years and includes increasing capacity of the criminal justice system to protect and promote human rights and more effectively integrate women into the justice system; expanding and consolidating the Justice Integration Program to ensure criminal justice effectiveness and efficiency by full coordination among all criminal justice agencies; increasing the scope of anti-corruption efforts to establish an environment within which public accountability is the rule and public corruption becomes anathema to Iraq society; establishing a rule of law outreach program to foster voluntary compliance with the law by establishing a culture of lawfulness, facilitating access to the courts system and educating the Iraqi population regarding the benefits of adherence to the rule of law; enhancing the role of and building capacity of public prosecutors to effectively and properly manage case loads, and select and prosecute cases without regard for ethnic, religious or other irrelevant factors; continue developing the capacity of the newly independent Iraq judiciary to accept, process and adjudicate cases under the new Iraqi Constitution and laws of Iraq; and via deployment of 107 U.S. correctional advisors, continue building the capacity of the nascent Iraq Correctional Service (ICS) including prison facilities in the north at Dahuk, Baddush, Irbil, and Sulimaniyah; in the Baghdad area at Diyala, Khadamiya, Isktbarat, Rusafa and Hillah; and in the south at Samawah, Al Amarah, Nasiriyah, Maqel and Al Minah. A capability will be maintained in country to provide logistics, transportation and security support for advisors and trainers deployed to Iraq.

Indonesia (\$4.7 million): Indonesia, the world's largest Muslim country, is a strategic partner in the fight against transnational criminal organizations. It is an emerging democracy poised for a leadership role in the Islamic world. INL's FY 2007 police assistance program has four components: transformation of the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) from a military-led to a civilian-led police force, modernization of the Marine Police, reformation of the criminal justice sector and professionalization of the POLRI's counterdrug unit. Earlier phases of the POLRI program focused on developing leadership among high-ranking officers, providing specialized law enforcement training, and advancing and institutionalizing on-going anti-corruption and police disciplinary system. FY 2007 funds will focus on providing technical assistance and training to the POLRI's Criminal Investigation Division's Major Crimes Unit and the Economic/Special Crimes Unit, as well as assistance to finalize the Police Instructor Institute in preparation for continued POLRI sustainability and final turnover.

Assistance to the Marine Police will improve the effectiveness of the force charged with protecting Indonesia's maritime borders, which stretch across 17,000 islands and which are vulnerable to a range of criminal activities from narcotics trafficking to terrorism. INL assistance will also support the professionalization of the criminal justice system, which is rife with corruption and not reflective of Indonesia's move toward an open and democratic

government. Counternarcotics assistance will support management, tactical operations, and forensics training. Train-the-trainer support will be offered to the counternarcotics interdiction task force.

Morocco (\$1 million): Morocco is a strong partner of the United States in the global war on terrorism. Due to its long and poorly controlled borders with Algeria, Mauritania, and the Spanish enclaves, its extensive coastline, and its proximity to Europe, Morocco has significant problems with illegal migration and human smuggling, narcotics production and trafficking, the movement of terrorists through its territory, and commercial smuggling. These criminal activities undermine the rule of law, foster public corruption, and weaken Moroccan institutions that assist the U.S. in the war on terrorism. Funding will focus on border control, including extensive technical advice as well as some equipment.

Pakistan (\$25.5 million): The events of September 11 shifted the focus of INL assistance to Pakistan from drug control and related programs to law enforcement, including security of the critical border with Afghanistan and Iran. The Border Security Program is designed to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies in Pakistan to secure the western border against terrorists, criminal elements, and narcotics traffickers. With the delivery of needed aircraft and vehicles for the Border Security Program, funding will shift to maintenance, support, and operating expenses for the USG-established Ministry of Interior Air Wing. INL will also continue to support law enforcement and development activities to help modernize Pakistan's antiquated crime prevention and investigation system. Counternarcotics funding will support crop control operations in areas of new or expanded opium poppy cultivation in the border areas with Afghanistan.

Philippines (\$1.9 million): The Philippines is a strategic ally and a partner in the global war on terrorism. Enhancing the capabilities of Philippine law enforcement and criminal justice sector is central to strengthening our mutual security. FY 2007 funding will continue to support law enforcement development, improved police-prosecutor cooperation and counternarcotics police development.

Thailand (\$.9 million): Thailand is a long-time U.S. ally in the fight against drugs and host to one of our regional ILEAs. It also plays a leading regional role in the fight against narcotics and transnational crime. At one time, a source country for heroin, Thailand's aggressive counternarcotics strategy kept opium poppy cultivation below 1,000 hectares in 2004, for the sixth year in a row, and at the lowest level since the mid-1980s. Even so, Thailand serves as a transit zone for heroin and the sharp increase in methamphetamines coming out of Burma and other states in the region. At U.S. urging and with INL assistance, Thailand is in the process of amending virtually all of its basic narcotics laws and all substantive and procedural criminal laws, including those that pertain to money laundering and official corruption. FY 2007 funding will continue support to a recently-established criminal investigative agency, the Department of Special Investigations (DSI), which is responsible for investigating significant, non-drug transnational and organized crime.

Laos (\$.9 million): Laos is one of the world's least developed countries and, until this year, the third largest source – after Afghanistan and Burma – of illicit opium poppy. In keeping

with its stated goal of becoming opium-free by 2006, the total area under cultivation has dropped by 45 percent in 2005. Production also declined significantly in 2005 to 28 metric tons – down from 49 metric tons in 2004. Laos is also a transit route for Burmese drugs going to China and other SE Asian states. INL development programs are aimed at stemming production, trafficking and abuse of illicit opium by providing market-based income alternatives for farmers. Funding will also support drug awareness and demand reduction programs.

Regional and Global Programs – \$132.3 million

Anticrime Programs (\$14.5 million): INL will continue to support a range of diplomatic and programmatic anti-crime initiatives, funded in part from the Anticrime account, but also from other INL budget line items, such as International Organizations and some country accounts. The most prominent programs will focus on money laundering, corruption, alien smuggling, border security, and various intellectual property theft and cyber-related threats.

Alien Smuggling: The smuggling of illegal migrants, which can serve as a vehicle for terrorist entry into the United States, is a major national security concern. Funds for this program will help support the Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center – a joint State/Justice/Homeland Security center that has begun to collect, analyze, and disseminate intelligence and other information to facilitate coordinated international law enforcement efforts against illegal migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons.

Border Security: Porous borders greatly enhance the ability of international criminals, smugglers, and terrorists to expand their operations and avoid apprehension. However, as the first line of defense for many countries, stiff border controls can be a substantial deterrent to such activity and be a vehicle for gleaning useful information for identifying, investigating, and dismantling crime syndicates. INCLE funds will continue to be focused on strengthening and complementing several of the programs INL has underway in South and Central America and the Caribbean that are needed to stop a rash of criminal activity including narcotics trafficking, alien smuggling, and money laundering in this region.

Anti-Money Laundering/Terrorist Financing: INL will promote the use of legislative, enforcement and regulatory tools to deny criminals and terrorists access to financial institutions and markets. With Homeland Security, INL will fund training and equipment for the nascent Trade Transparency Units (TTUs) in selected countries to combat funds moved through alternative remittance systems and falsified trade data. INCLE funding will support continuation of the regional technical assistance/training program in the Pacific Island region. Regional programs are particularly cost effective because they provide training and assistance to several countries sharing similar terrorist financing and money laundering problems. Funding will also provide short and long-term advisers to selected countries to help strengthen their overall anti-money laundering/anti-terrorist financing regimes. Additionally, INL will fund an innovative “FIU in a Box” initiative that will develop scaled-down software that will enable small FIUs to collect, analyze and disseminate

financial intelligence to domestic law enforcement and to other FIUs globally. This program will enable jurisdictions that lack fiscal and human resources to become active players in the global effort to thwart money laundering and terrorist financing at a fraction of the current start-up costs for a full-scale FIU. INL programs will also continue to support multinational anti-money laundering organizations, such as the Financial Action Task Force and regional FATF-style bodies, including two relatively new regional bodies for Central Asia and the Middle East.

Cybercrime, Cybersecurity and Intellectual Property (IP) Crime: INL fills a key role in the overall USG strategy to combat criminal misuse of information technology through our ability to provide capacity-building training to foreign law enforcement. INL will continue to support law enforcement training and legislative-drafting workshops in critical IP countries. As part of the USG inter-agency working group on critical infrastructure protection (CIP), INL provides policy support and training assistance to our foreign partners to help them address cyber security concerns.

Fighting Corruption: Any effective anti-crime/anti-terrorism program must also attack corruption. INCLE funding will support several international mechanisms – at the U.N., Council of Europe, OAS, APEC and others – to monitor and assist implementation of anticorruption commitments by more than 80 nations. Funding will also support continued implementation of G-8 anti-corruption assistance Compacts – fully integrated, government-wide programs designed to attack corruption across multiple sectors -- in Georgia, Nicaragua, Nigeria and Peru.

Civilian Police Program (\$2 million): FY 2007 funding will sustain the U.S. capacity to participate in international civilian police and criminal justice components of peacekeeping missions and respond to complex security operations. The FY 2007 program will sustain INL's capacity to manage and oversee the recruitment, selection, training, equipping, deployment and support for uniformed and non-uniformed U.S. civilian police, trainers and advisors overseas participating in and supporting peacekeeping missions and complex security operations. The program will also maintain a capacity to deploy U.S. police, law enforcement advisors, justice and corrections experts; sustain certification of the basic U.S. training program across the U.S. and further develop relationships with federal, state and local law enforcement associations, organizations and unions; promote high quality, standardized civilian police peacekeeping training; maintain INL management and oversight capabilities by further developing options to address complex security operations, including well-defined response and support timetables and capacities and ensure USG-funded goods and services are obtained through full, open and timely procurement that provides maximum efficiency and benefit to U.S. taxpayers. INL expects to continue managing post conflict operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, Kosovo, Haiti, Liberia and Sudan as well as new missions as determined by policy makers.

Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction (\$1.9 million): While INL programs focus primarily on reducing the supply of drugs entering the United States, our demand reduction programs have become increasingly important in recent years as both producing and transit countries suffer from increasing drug use. It is recognized as a key complimentary component in efforts to

stop the spread of HIV/AIDS, particularly in countries with high intravenous drug users. In addition, sharing of “best practices” increases prospects for success. An outcome-based evaluation of INL-funded, school-based D.A.R.E. training in Colombia revealed that drug use was reduced from 54 percent to 10 percent in the eight target cities participating in the program. Other recent research on the long-term impact of INL-funded treatment training in Peru revealed that overall drug use was reduced from 90 percent to 34 percent in the targeted population. A leading journal on drug addiction, *Journal of Teaching in the Addictions*, devoted its entire November 2005 edition to “best practices” in drug abuse treatment that resulted from INL assistance to Southeast Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe. INL funded a symposium on Drug Demand Reduction in Kabul, Afghanistan that was attended by over 500 of the country’s senior religious leaders and resulted in a major Fatwa against drug production, trafficking and abuse in that country. INL funded training targeting predominantly Muslim populations also resulted in the establishment of mosque-based outreach drug treatment centers in 25 provinces throughout Afghanistan.

International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs) (\$17 million): INCLE funds will continue to support the work of the established ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell and continue development of the new ILEA for El Salvador. We intend to increase the tempo/focus of the instruction in the regional ILEAs in critical areas such as counter-terrorism, financial crimes, illegal narcotics, trafficking in persons, culture of lawfulness and accountability in government. Other activities in FY 2007 will include continuing to modify curricula for core and specialized curriculum to address emerging international criminal activities, and also preliminary construction efforts for a new building to house administrative staff and student classrooms for the new ILEA in San Salvador. INL will also continue taking steps to establish an ILEA Regional Training Center in Peru to augment the delivery of regional-specific training for Latin America.

International Organizations (\$5.4 million): Funding multilateral approaches to fighting crime and drugs, the International Organizations budget complements INCLE and ACI bilateral programs. Such funding has a multiplier effect by encouraging financial and political burden sharing by other countries. It not only demonstrates a U.S. commitment to combating the aforementioned global threats, but also provides the United States with an invaluable multilateral option through which to pursue U.S. bilateral objectives. For many countries, assistance from international organizations is often more acceptable politically than direct bilateral assistance.

FY 2007 funds will support the UN Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in continuing and expanding ongoing international programs that enhance law enforcement as well as judicial and financial institutions in developing countries. Funds will be used to promote the ratification and implementation of the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and its supplemental protocols against human trafficking and migrant smuggling, the three UN drug control conventions, and the legal instruments against terrorism. Funding to UNODC will also support regional precursor chemical control projects, which track the flow of those substances used in the manufacture of cocaine, heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants. In addition, INL resources will support the International Narcotics Control Board’s global database of precursor chemical shipments and legitimate industrial needs.

USG assistance will also help fund the UNODC Global Programme against Money Laundering to combat traditional forms of money laundering and the financing of terrorism; and the global legal advisory program, which promotes full implementation of the various international drug conventions. Finally, resources will also support the activities and assessments of UNODC's Independent Evaluation Unit, which provides reporting and analysis on the efficiency and effectiveness of UNODC program implementation.

Funding for the OAS/Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) will continue to support the leading drug control entity within the Western Hemisphere. INL resources support key technical assistance and training projects for Latin American countries as they seek to enhance their ability to fight drugs and related crime, focusing in particular on shortcomings identified in the Mutual Evaluation Mechanism (MEM). INL additionally works with and through the organization to build multilateral support to strengthen efforts against the consumption, production, and trafficking of illegal drugs and against other forms of transnational organized crime, particularly corruption, money laundering, and weapons trafficking. USG assistance to CICAD will continue to support supply reduction programs in the region that have contributed to improved institutional capacities, expanded cross-border and maritime regional capacity. INL funds will also provide CICAD the resources necessary to continue demand-side projects. CICAD has increased the number of countries – with USG funds – that are able to conduct basic epidemiological surveillance, improved the skills of nurses and other key health providers to offer drug treatment, expanded availability of drug abuse prevention education and information materials, and are developing minimum standards for treatment.

Interregional Aviation Support (\$65.5 million): In FY 2007, the Interregional Aviation Support budget provides coordinated core level services necessary to operate the Department's current fleet of 189 fixed and rotary wing aircraft supporting counternarcotics aviation activities worldwide. This base of support is essential to sustain logistically depot-level maintenance and the safe and professional operational employment of INL air assets. Centrally administrated oversight includes: setting and implementation uniform safety and training standards consistent with aviation industry practices, uniform operational procedures, logistics support, fleet level maintenance administration, including the Critical Flight Safety Program, and administration aviation support contract. INL air assets are deployed as directed administration policy with current deployments to Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, Afghanistan, and for border security operations in Pakistan. The air assets are also available, as needed, to other temporary deployment locations.

Operations include eradication, mobility, interdiction, monitoring, and logistical support. The primary focus will continue to be on the aggressive aerial eradication of Colombian coca and poppy, where U.S.-funded planes sprayed over 138,500 hectares of coca and approximately 1,600 hectares of poppy in 2005. This marks the fifth consecutive year of record spray results. Aviation services in Bolivia, Peru, and Afghanistan will continue to support manual eradication as well as limited interdiction efforts in Peru and Bolivia. INL-owned aircraft provide Pakistan with an Air Wing capability for integrated helicopter, fixed-wing, and ground forces operations in day, night, or using night vision goggles (NVG); it is used to provide surveillance along the porous, 2,000-mile Afghan-Pakistan border area to

permit interdiction of trafficking in persons, narcotics, arms, and other contraband, as well as to assist in monitoring areas where opium poppy is cultivated to permit eradication efforts. Finally, the establishment of host-government self-sufficiency remains a central goal for Air Wing operations in each country.

Program Development and Support (PD&S) (\$19 million): Funds will be used for the domestic administrative operating costs associated with the Washington-based INL Staff. Funding covers the salaries and benefits of U.S. Direct Hire employees, personal services contracts, rehired annuitants and reimbursable support personnel. These funds also cover field travel necessary for program development, implementation, oversight and review, as well as for the advancement of international counternarcotics foreign policy objectives. PD&S funds are also used to maintain reliable and secure information resource management systems, and for office equipment rental, telephone services, printing and reproduction, and the purchase of materials, supplies, furniture and equipment.

Trafficking in Persons (\$7 million): In FY 2007, requested funds will support anti-trafficking in persons programs with a focus on Tier 2 (especially Watchlist) and Tier 3 countries of the 2005 Trafficking in Persons Report. Programs will provide needed assistance in the areas of training for police, prosecutors, judges and immigration officials on investigating and prosecuting traffickers and monitoring international borders; drafting anti-trafficking legislation; and investigative equipment such as computers, forensic crime kits, radios, and vehicles for anti-trafficking police units or task forces; training for law enforcement officials by non-government organizations (NGOs) or international organizations on topics such as identification and appropriate treatment of victims; awareness programs to prevent sex tourism; creation of victim sensitive forensic interview rooms; establishment of national hotlines; development of anti-trafficking curricula for police academies; and dissemination of best practices in prevention of human trafficking, investigation and prosecution of traffickers and protection and assistance for victims.

Budget Summary

INL Budget by Program

	FY2005 Actual	FY 2005 Supp	FY2006 Allocation	FY2007 Request
ACI Country Programs				
Bolivia: Interdiction/Eradication	48,608	-	42,570	35,000
Alter. Dev./Inst. Building	41,664	-	36,630	31,000
Brazil	8,928	-	5,940	4,000
Colombia: Interdiction/Eradication	310,694	-	307,742	313,850
Alter. Dev./Inst. Building	124,694	-	129,920	125,000
Rule of Law	27,379	-	27,119	26,150
Ecuador: Interdiction/Eradication	10,912	-	8,375	8,900
Alter.Dev. /Inst. Building	14,880	-	11,425	8,400
Guatemala	992	-	-	-
Nicaragua	992	-	-	-
Panama	5,952	-	4,455	4,000
Peru: Interdiction/Eradication	61,504	-	58,410	56,000
Alter.Dev./Inst.Building	53,866	-	48,510	42,500
Venezuela	2,976	-	2,229	1,000
Critical Flight Safety Program	-	-	29,970	65,700
Air Bridge Denial Program	11,111	-	13,860	-
Total ACI Country Programs	725,152	-	727,155	721,500
<i>Subtotal: Interdiction/Eradication</i>	461,352	-	473,231	488,400
<i>Subtotal: Alter.Dev./Inst.Bldg.</i>	263,800	-	253,924	233,100
<i>Subtotal: USAID Direct Apportionment.</i>	235,104	-	226,485	206,900
INCLE COUNTRY PROGRAMS				
<u>Other Latin America</u>				
Bahamas	992	-	495	500
Guatemala	2,820	-	2,475	2,200
Jamaica	1,488	-	990	900
Mexico	39,680	-	39,600	39,000
Latin America Regional	3,224	-	2,475	-
Haiti	-	-	14,850	10,000
Southern Cone	-	-	-	500
Transit Zone	-	-	-	1,700
<i>Subtotal</i>	48,204	-	60,885	54,800

Fiscal Year 2007 Congressional Budget Justification

	FY2005 Actual	FY 2005 Supp	FY2006 Allocation	FY2007 Request
<u>Africa</u>				
Liberia	5,000	-	990	800
Nigeria	2,232	-	990	400
South Africa	1,756	-	594	500
Sudan	-	-	-	9,800
Africa Regional	1,512	-	594	500
WEGI	1,200	-	-	9,500
Subtotal	11,700	-	3,168	21,500
<u>Asia and the Near East</u>				
Afghanistan	89,280	620,000	232,650	297,390
Indonesia	-	-	4,950	4,700
East Timor	-	-	1,485	-
Iraq	-	-	-	254,600
Laos	1,984	-	990	900
Morocco	2,992	-	990	1,000
Pakistan	32,150	-	37,620	25,500
Philippines	3,968	-	1,980	1,900
Thailand	1,608	-	990	900
Asia/Middle East Regional	496	-	-	-
Subtotal	132,478	620,000	281,655	586,890
<u>Europe</u>				
Malta	2,976	-	-	-
Subtotal	2,976	-	-	-
Total Incle Country Programs	195,358	620,000	345,708	663,190
<u>Global</u>				
Interregional Aviation Support	66,620	-	62,865	65,500
Systems Support & Upgrades	694	-	-	-
International Organizations	5,496	-	3,960	5,400
Demand Reduction/Drug Awareness	9,920	-	9,900	1,900
Trafficking in Persons	4,960	-	4,950	7,000
Civilian Police Program	2,678	-	1,980	2,000
INL Anticrime Programs	15,079	-	10,395	14,500
Alien Smuggling & Border Security	1,533	-	594	2,000
Fighting Corruption	3,046	-	2,475	4,500
Anticorruption Compacts	3,700	-	1,485	-
Financial Crimes/Money Laundering	3,500	-	2,475	4,000
Cyber Crime, IPR and CIP	3,300	-	3,366	4,000
ILEA Operations	12,734	-	15,840	17,000
TOTAL INCLE GLOBAL PROGRAMS	118,181	-	109,890	113,300
Program Development and Support	13,850	-	16,830	19,000
TOTAL INCLE BUDGET	327,389	620,000	472,428	795,490
TOTAL ACI BUDGET	725,152	-	727,155	721,500
TOTAL INL PROGRAMS	1,052,541	620,000	1,199,583	1,516,990

INL Budget by Function

	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Supplemental	%	FY 2006 Allocation	%	FY 2007 Request	%
<u>ACI Funds:</u>							
<i>Eradication and Interdiction:</i>							
Narcotics Law Enforcement and Interdiction	96,845	-	5.79%	88,010	7.34%	60,990	4.02%
Eradication and Crop Control	105,618	-	6.31%	103,589	8.64%	101,181	6.67%
Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction	3,453	-	0.21%	3,282	0.27%	2,860	0.19%
Crime	2,514	-	0.15%	1,246	0.10%	1,034	0.07%
Critical Flight Safety & Aviation/Operations and Logistical Support	233,918	-	13.99%	257,580	21.47%	302,575	19.95%
Program Development and Support	16,249	-	0.97%	17,931	1.49%	18,060	1.19%
Sub-Total Eradication and Interdiction - ACI Funds	458,597	-	27.42%	471,638	39.31%	486,700	32.09%
<i>Alternative Development/Institution Building</i>							
Alternative Development	230,604	-	13.79%	223,515	18.63%	205,900	13.57%
Administration of Justice and Support for Democracy	35,951	-	2.15%	32,002	2.68%	28,900	1.91%
Sub-Total Alt. Dev./Inst. Bldg.	266,555	-	15.94%	255,517	21.31%	234,800	15.48%
TOTAL - ACI	725,152	-	43.36%	727,155	60.62%	721,500	47.56%
<u>INCLE Funds</u>							
<i>Eradication and Interdiction:</i>							
Narcotics Law Enforcement and Interdiction	40,644	88,000	7.69%	38,045	3.17%	43,610	2.87%
Eradication and Crop Control	93,448	161,000	15.21%	206,905	17.25%	308,340	20.32%
Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction	10,728	5,000	0.94%	15,345	1.28%	7,080	0.47%
Sub-Total Eradication and Interdiction	144,820	254,000	23.84%	260,295	21.70%	359,030	23.66%
<i>Alternative Development/Institution Building</i>							
Administration of Justice and Support for Democracy	11,722	-	0.70%	45,495	3.79%	306,305	20.19%
Program Development and Support	25,667	6,000	1.89%	30,635	2.55%	46,955	3.10%
Border Control	30,218	-	1.81%	32,998	2.75%	20,950	1.38%
Anticrime Programs	14,602	-	0.87%	12,350	1.03%	15,400	1.02%
International Organizations	5,496	-	0.33%	3,960	0.33%	5,400	0.36%
Other Global Crime	74,492	360,000	25.98%	63,925	5.33%	15,450	1.02%
Civilian Police Program	2,678	-	0.16%	1,980	0.17%	2,000	0.13%
International Law Enforcement Academy	12,734	-	0.76%	15,840	1.32%	17,000	1.12%
Trafficking in Persons	4,960	-	0.30%	4,950	0.41%	7,000	0.46%
Sub-Total - Alt. Dev./Inst. Bldg.	182,569	366,000	32.80%	212,133	17.68%	436,460	28.78%
TOTAL -INCLE	327,389	620,000	56.64%	472,428	39.38%	795,490	52.44%
TOTAL - INL BUDGET	1,052,541	620,000	100.00%	1,199,583	100.00%	1,516,990	100.00%

Country Programs

Andean Counterdrug Initiative

Bolivia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
90,272	79,200	66,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Disrupt the trade in illicit coca leaf and the export/trans-shipment of cocaine and precursor chemicals: the Government of Brazil (GOB) will interdict 16 percent of Bolivia's potential cocaine production. Develop and maintain programs that reduce coca production and control marketing of licit coca leaf: GOB drug strategy will introduce forced eradication in the Yungas in 2007; DIGECO (the Bolivian agency charged with controlling the marketing of legal coca) completes its institutionalization and enforces new regulations that exert greater control over trade and limits the granting of new licenses to trade coca leaves.

Develop and maintain strong counternarcotics policies and programs within the GOB and encouraging greater domestic support for counternarcotics policies and programs: the ministerial National Drug Prevention Coordinating Council (CONALTID) designs a coherent and sustainable set of programs advancing its drug strategy; a national demand reduction network is formed within civil society; the DARE program is incorporated into the national school curriculum.

Support the implementation of a GOB social communications and marketing campaign promoting counternarcotics policies and objectives. The social communications program is designed to expand awareness and support for counternarcotics goals through emphasis on the threat to family, community and national safety and stability that is created by illicit drugs and narcotrafficking.

Support GOB initiatives to strengthen and secure its own borders against transnational crime: the GOB passes legislation that improves law enforcement capabilities against transnational crime; the GOB undertakes effective regional coordination of intelligence and operations against transnational crime organizations; the GOB extends investigative and prosecutorial capabilities against trafficking across entire country, while also developing effective means to attend to victims.

Develop and maintain strong counternarcotics and anti-crime policies and programs within the GOB; develop the professional capabilities of counterterrorism forces within the GOB's judiciary and police: there is a 10 percent increase over prior year in successful prosecution of major drug cases; 95 percent of all CN police/prosecutors/legal assistants are trained in advanced drug case investigative techniques; an elite group of Bolivian National Police are trained in anti-terrorist investigative techniques.

Develop a stable, representative government characterized by political and social order, citizen confidence in the political system and strengthened democratic institutions: Public confidence in courts, public prosecutors, and defenders has increased to approximately 44 percent; the GOB passes new police organic law that is based upon modern policing principles and is responsive to complaints of corruption and abuse; percentage of complaints made against members of the Bolivia National Police resolved within six weeks/months is ten percent higher than in FY 2006.

Increase the competitiveness of licit rural enterprises; foster more effective, transparent, and responsive democratic institutions, and improve basic public services and social conditions. As part of the stated objectives, an increase in the value of licit crop exports (bananas, coffee, pineapple, cocoa, palm heart, etc.) to an estimated level of \$41.7 million will be achieved. Also, strengthening local support for the control of illegal coca will be achieved through provision of basic public services and improved social conditions.

Program Justification

Bolivia's porous borders, feeble institutions, history of political exclusion, endemic poverty and a succession of weak governments has created fertile conditions for regional terrorist organizations, narcotics traffickers, diverse criminal interests and trafficking in persons. The election of cocalero leader Evo Morales as president in December of 2005 has thrown into question the continued will of the GOB to provide its counterpart (in the form of land, funding, and personnel) to bilateral projects. This, in turn, might require a significant adjustment in how USG support is channeled, in order to ensure the continued effectiveness of USG efforts to pursue our objectives through effective programs that support democratic stability and the rule of law. Disengagement and the withdrawal of USG resources would result in the rapid collapse of much of what has been achieved over more than two decades of USG financial and policy support.

Forced eradication in the Tropico de Cochabamba (Chapare) must continue – presently cocaleros replant coca roughly as fast as the GOB can eradicate it. The Yungas is the GOB's principal counternarcotics challenge and is by far the largest coca growing area in Bolivia, with a severe topography and long history of traditional coca cultivation and resistance to eradication. Alternative development activities in the area will be critical to strengthening local support for the reduction of illegal coca, but even when combined with effective interdiction, cannot counter the long-term trend line in Yungas without the eradication component.

Bolivia remains a significant transit zone for Peruvian and Colombian cocaine en route to Brazil, Argentina and eventually Europe and the United States. The nexus between drug trafficking and other forms of organized crime is evident in Bolivia. There is also increasing evidence of international drug trafficking organizations operating in Bolivia, especially Mexicans and Colombians. Bolivia is also susceptible to becoming a staging area for domestic, regional, and international terrorists due to the expanse of its virtually unmonitored borders, thinly populated rural areas, ongoing social conflicts, and its reputation for

corruption. USAID's anti-corruption project, Narcotics Affairs Section's (NAS) Law Enforcement Development and Secure Borders projects and other Mission activities will help the GOB combat corruption, illegal immigration, trafficking in persons and money laundering.

Program Accomplishments

USG support to Bolivia has resulted in the reduction of potential cocaine production from an estimated 240 metric tons in 1995 to 70 metric tons in 2005. Bolivia eradicated over 6,000 hectares of coca in the Tropico in 2005. Through FY 2005, the annual value of licit products leaving the Tropics of Cochabamba and the Yungas of La Paz was estimated at \$81.7 million, exceeding the \$61 million target by 34 percent. Average licit gross farm gate family income in the Cochabamba Tropics continued to rise, reaching \$2,667 in 2005 (compared with \$2,390 in 2004). Estimated net licit family income in the Cochabamba Tropics increased from \$1,865 in 2004 to \$1,958 in 2005, while in the Yungas of La Paz, it increased from \$1,584 to \$1,711. In both areas average (licit) incomes are substantially above the national average. In both areas average (licit) incomes are substantially above the national average. In the Chapare, the value of private investment continued to increase, reaching \$86.5 million. Chapare and Yungas high value licit crop exports – such as bananas, coffee, pineapple, cocoa, and palm heart – increased from \$25.3 million in FY 2004 to \$35 million in FY 2005. Over 800 kilometers of improved roads helped farmers reach markets while providing collateral social benefits to thousands of families. The GOB continued a strong interdiction performance in 2005, seizing 11.38 metric tons of cocaine (base and HcL), destroying 2,583 cocaine base labs and making some 4,300 arrests in 6,713 operations.

FY 2007 Program

Interdiction

The Special Counter Narcotics Police Force (FELCN) is a Bolivian National Police (BNP) entity (comprising 1,023 NAS-supported personnel) which includes a command staff and UMOPAR (rural patrol units), plus various specialized police groups: K-9 (drug detection dogs), and the FOE (Special Operations Force). The FOE comprises some 460 personnel, incorporated from the former intelligence and special operations group, the chemical control group and the money laundering investigations group under one streamlined command; it also includes SIU (a highly specialized intelligence unit, managed by DEA), GRIRMO (mobile roadblocks unit) and GICC (containers investigation group). The FOE in all its forms provides coordination for counternarcotics operations and motivates action on time-sensitive intelligence. The Garras del Valor School is an academy for training new counternarcotics personnel in such courses as basic criminal investigation procedures, the basics of the Bolivian legal system, human rights, and jungle survival skills. The Garras School also serves as a regional training center for counternarcotics police from other Latin American countries, in order to promote regional integration. The interdiction project also includes support for 71 counternarcotics prosecutors and legal assistants who lead the investigations undertaken by the FELCN elements.

In FY 2007, support will boost the presence and effectiveness of the police in the Yungas; replace obsolete equipment throughout Bolivia and assume interdiction operational costs once funded by DEA Andean Ridge Initiative (ARI) resources. FELCN will establish three new small posts (about \$60,000-80,000 each) along the border with Chile and Peru; increase the numbers of operational units of mobile trained police agents and prosecutors in the Yungas; and replace over 100 obsolete vehicles and various office and communications equipment. K-9 will hold its number of guide-dog teams at 94, but continue to deepen the training provided to each team, including a subset of teams that are trained in explosives detection, to assist in force protection for eradicators as well as continue to develop its breeding program. The Garras del Valor School will train over 250 Garras candidates in three courses; in addition, police agents and prosecutors will be trained in advanced or refresher courses involving intelligence, information management, defensive driving, paramedic/first aid skills, etc. in settings across the country. Training, equipment and technical support will also be provided to counternarcotics prosecutors and legal assistants.

Eradication

Resources in FY 2007 will sustain limited independent forced eradication operations in the Chapare and the Yungas. New operations in the Yungas will require improvements to existing forward-operating bases, additional infrastructure, and vehicles. The Joint Eradication Task Force (JTF) will consist of approximately 2,000 military, police, and civilian personnel with separate units conducting eradication (including the provision of force protection) in the two zones. The Office of Agricultural Reconversion and Coca Crop Substitution (DIRECO) supervises the destruction of coca crops and verifies the eradication. The Ecological Police will provide perimeter security for the JTF and conduct primary reconnaissance for locating coca fields.

Policy Development/Demand Reduction

The ministerial-level National Drug Control Council (CONALTID) is the GOB's central policy making body for counternarcotics. The Vice Ministries of Social Defense and Alternative Development are the most significant implementers of these policies. This project supports the operations of these entities, by providing technical advice, equipment, training, consultancies and other support as appropriate.

This project also supports demand reduction activities, focusing principally on enabling civil society – through training and other interventions – to provide basic rehabilitation and other services the public sector remains incapable of delivering. The project also supports DARE program, which will seek to reach 35,000 middle school students in a broader base of cities.

This project also has a public affairs component that promotes USG interests in drug issues, provides accurate information on counternarcotics questions and policies to the media, enhances the professionalism of the media (especially on drug-related themes) and helps generate information useful to the USG.

Operational/Logistical Support

The entire range of USG counternarcotics projects rely upon a logistical infrastructure involving airplanes, boats, various land vehicles, helicopters, and a decentralized warehousing and supply system. This extensive support enables eradication and interdiction to operate effectively in the often primitive conditions that characterize Bolivia.

The Blue Devils Task Force (BDTF) is a special unit within the Bolivian Navy that supports interdiction across the country's extensive river system and collects actionable intelligence. In FY 2007, the project will continue the replacement of aged equipment, including 25 boat motors and 30 Zodiacs, along with 30,000 spare parts and support for 170 members, six land bases, five mobile bases (each with a large supply ship and various patrol craft) to control natural river chokepoints.

The Green Devils Task Force (GDTF), a unit of 154 Bolivian Army personnel with a fleet of approximately 110 light, medium, and heavy-lift utility and other types of vehicles provided by the USG, provides ground transportation in support to interdiction and eradication operations. In FY 2007, support will provide for the continued repair of the aging fleet of vehicles, including the provision of motors and spares, as well support for its personnel.

The Field Support Program (INFRA) supports the operating expenses for NAS facilities located outside of La Paz (including field offices, vehicle maintenance facilities and warehouses in located Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, Trinidad, Chimore, and Villa Tunari). This infrastructure provides a common support platform for NAS and DEA-supported activities throughout the country. In FY 2007 we will also continue to support administrative and operating expenses not attributable to individual projects, such as personal services contract (PSC) and foreign service national (FSN) personnel salaries/benefits, travel, transportation expenses, real property rentals, office supplies, phones/utilities, and other contracted services needed in support of NAS-supported projects within their jurisdictions.

Secure Borders

This project provides for institutional strengthening across GOB law enforcement agencies that enhances their ability to better secure Bolivia's borders against transnational crime. FY 2007 support will provide consultancy services and training (either directly from USG agencies or from private consultants), as well as material support strengthening border controls through increased information-sharing with international partners and improved domestic and international cooperation. This project will also support work to mitigate the impact trafficking in persons has on its victims and will also support the prosecutions of related cases.

Terrorist Financing/Money Laundering

Law Enforcement Development Project (LEDP): In FY 2007, this project will provide training to BNP and counternarcotics police and others in modern investigative techniques that lead to successful prosecutions. Other courses will be tailored to the needs of the

specific police or prosecutorial activity. Overall, the project will provide 30 courses to the law enforcement community, including courses in human rights and a new component on trafficking in persons. To accomplish this, the project will purchase training materials, hire trainers/consultants and provide for travel of course participants.

FIU Development: In FY 2007, this project will support efforts and initiatives crafted by the Department of Treasury's Office of Technical Assistance that are aimed at improving the legal basis for anti-money laundering investigations and prosecutions. Once a new anti-money laundering law is passed, the project will train an elite group of police and prosecutors in application of the law, identification and freezing of assets held by drug traffickers, terrorists, and other criminals involved in transnational crime, as well as perpetrators of corruption.

Anti-Corruption

Administration of Justice (AOJ): Managed by USAID, the AOJ project provides contractual technical assistance and other services/goods to support the passage of further enabling legislation, the strengthening of key justice system institutions, and the training of justice system actors to consolidate the criminal system reforms and address new problems associated with the changing character of social conflicts (nationwide, but particularly in the coca growing regions). It will also provide urgently needed reforms in the body of commercial and administrative law.

Office Of Professional Responsibility (OPR): In FY 2007, this project (managed by NAS), will provide training and material support to a small corps of internal affairs investigators with a solid grounding in human rights and the new police disciplinary code, as well as the staff of the associated tribunals that hear cases under this model system.

Aviation

Red Devils Task Force (RDTF): The RDTF provides general aviation support for the eradication and interdiction programs. In FY 2007, the project will provide support to GOB expansion of forced eradication into the Yungas, while supporting similar operations in the Chapare. Support operations and maintenance for eight UH-II upgraded helicopters and increased operation and maintenance costs for the remaining seven UH-1H helicopters (which are scheduled to be upgraded to Huey II models in the FY 2007 Air Wing Critical Flight Safety budget); support fixed and rotary-wing aviation operations headquarters at Santa Cruz and forward operating bases in Trinidad, Chimore and a new one in Suapi, at the edges of the Yungas. American citizen contractors assist the RDTF with maintenance, quality control, logistics and training, with day-to-day contract oversight provided by American PSCs. The project will also support maintenance for three light fixed-wing aircraft; a qualified force of helicopter pilots, fixed-wing pilots, crew chiefs and support technicians, and support qualification of maintenance technicians as flying crew chiefs.

Black Devils Task Force (BlkDTF): FY 2007 funds will allow the project to continue to support the GOB's interdiction and eradication activities even more effectively, with the

incorporation of a refurbished King Air aircraft into the project's assets. The project's other assets are three C130B aircraft, which transport project personnel and supplies throughout Bolivia and move RDTF and BlkDTF spare aircraft parts, supplies and other project equipment to and from continental U.S. Support also covers all maintenance, repairs, spare parts, and required major inspections at U.S. facilities, as well as in-country costs for fuel and per diem, uniforms, equipment and economic incentives for 81 personnel (19 pilots, co-pilots and navigators, and 62 enlisted personnel who provide maintenance support). The goal for FY 2007 is to maintain a trained, reliable medium-lift-capable aviation unit that provides aviation support to NAS projects, while maintaining an operational rate of 95 percent of requested missions; support an American PSC who oversees BlkDTF activities, as well as four technicians who supervise maintenance; and an FSN warehouseman to maintain control of the multi-million dollar spare parts inventory.

Alternative/Integrated Development

Continued funding for the USAID-managed integrated alternative development program is required to complement the GOB's eradication and interdiction efforts. Program efforts focus on increasing the competitiveness of licit rural enterprises, fostering more effective, transparent and responsive democratic institutions, and improving basic public services and social conditions. Integrated alternative development efforts must continue to be sequenced appropriately and complemented by effective eradication and interdiction activities.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

Funds will be used for the salaries, benefits, allowances and travel of direct hire and contract U.S. and foreign national personnel, residential leasing, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs and other administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Bolivia					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Interdiction					
FELCN, UMOPAR, GIOE, GISUQ, GIAEF, K9, Garras School, Prosecutors	12,532	-	12,992	-	11,000
Eradication					
JTF, Eco Police, DIRECO, DIGECO	11,383	-	10,194	-	8,000
Policy Development/Demand Reduction	993	-	847	-	600
VM/SD, Demand Reduction					
Operational/Logistical Support	8,439	-	7,156	-	5,400
BDTF, GDTF, Field Support					
Border and Transportation Control	34	-	34	-	34
Secure Borders					
Terrorist Financing/Money Laundering	1,664	-	767	-	600
LEDP, FIU Development					
Anti Corruption	620	-	593	-	400
OPR					
Aviation	9,493	-	6,237	-	5,156
RDTF, BlkDTF, Helo Upgrade					
Sub Total	45,158	-	38,820	-	31,190
Administration of Justice *	4,500	-	2,970	-	1,000
Alternative Development *	37,164	-	33,660	-	30,000
Program Development and Support					
U.S. Personnel	676	-	795	-	808
Non-U.S. Personnel	1,176	-	1,293	-	1,314
ICASS Costs	750	-	788	-	800
Program Support	848	-	874	-	888
Sub-Total	3,450	-	3,750	-	3,810
Total	90,272	-	79,200	-	66,000

* Funds are transferred to USAID who manages these programs.

Brazil

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
8,928	5,940	4,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Assistance to the Government of Brazil (GOB) will continue to build and strengthen Brazil's interagency law enforcement and drug interdiction border control operations. Support will also enhance federal, state, civil, and military law enforcement capabilities by providing operational support and equipment to conduct more effective investigations and interdiction operations against specific international narcotics cartel leaders and their associates.

Specifically assistance will:

Reduce the demand for illicit narcotics among Brazil's population;

Extend the GOB presence in the Amazon region, particularly in Brazil's northern international border area. Progress will reflect a five percent increase in arrests and seizures by the Brazilian state, civil, and military police.

Continue to build on training already provided by State and other USG agencies to enhance port and airport security;

Expand counternarcotics trafficking activities such as arms trafficking and money laundering;

Improve federal/state cooperation and information sharing on anti-drug issues which will enhance the GOB's ability to conduct sustained interdiction operations with a five percent increase in the number of arrests and seizures;

Develop greater regional cooperation that will build alliances between law enforcement agencies in Brazil and neighboring countries in order to disrupt major trafficking organizations operating in Brazil and to prevent spillover cultivation of illicit crops from the major producing nations;

Reduce money laundering and dismantle international criminal organizations by improving the GOB's anti-money laundering regulatory apparatus; and

Raise awareness of the dangers of drug-related crimes to deter the rising domestic consumption of illicit drugs. This will be evident by a five percent decrease in the amount of illegal narcotics consumed in Brazil.

Program Justification

Brazil is a transit country for cocaine base moving from other Andean cultivation areas to processing laboratories in Colombia. Although Brazil is not a significant drug-producing country, it is the only country that borders all three coca-producing countries in the Andes – Peru, Bolivia and Colombia. The sparsely populated Amazon region comprises more than one half of the country, which has long and porous borders. This makes Brazil a conduit for cocaine from the source countries to North America, Europe and Brazilian cities.

Brazil has relatively well-developed communications, infrastructure, and banking services that, together with major international airports and seaports, makes it a desirable transit route for illicit narcotics bound for the United States and European markets. These factors, coupled with increasingly successful enforcement efforts in neighboring Andean countries, contribute to a growing drug transit problem in Brazil. By assisting Brazil to improve its law enforcement capabilities, the United States will diminish the flow of illicit drugs passing through Brazil to the United States, as well as have an impact on illegal arms shipments and money laundering in Brazil.

Program Accomplishments

Recent USG counternarcotics efforts in Brazil have resulted in improved performance and operations of GOB counter-drug law enforcement agencies and the implementation of cooperative initiatives to reduce both the supply of, and the demand for, illicit drugs. In 2005, Operation COBRA (Colombia/Brazil) operated more effectively with representatives from Peru and Colombia working in the Joint Intelligence Center in Tabatinga. Cocaine interdiction was up in the North and North East of Brazil as result of this collaboration.

Additionally, the DEA/Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS)-supported Special Investigative Units (SIUs) of the Federal Police in Rio and Sao Paulo have been successful. Most large operations carried out by the Federal Police have been the result of information developed by the SIUs. The Federal Police, in conjunction with NAS Brazil, are developing plans to open additional SIUs in Brazil. The SIUs will be linked and offer real time intelligence to units throughout the country.

In 2005, the Brazilian version of the DARE program, PROERD, spread to all 26 Brazilian states and the Federal District. Today PROERD is the second largest DARE program in the world outside of the United States. The USG participation in this success has been substantial. As new curricula are developed periodically in the United States, the 27 state Military Police, responsible for the program in the country, continue to reach out to spread the concepts. Nearly 5 million Brazilian children have been trained in the fifth grade DARE curriculum in Brazil since 1992.

In the same year, INL support assisted the National Antidrug Secretariat's (SENAD). At the request of SENAD, INL is issuing a grant in the amount of \$350,000 to a university in the state of Rio Grande do Sul to implement and operate, for a period of 13 months, the National Toll Free Service named LIFE LINE - ("LINHA DA VIDA - INFORMAÇÕES E ORIENTAÇÕES SOBRE DROGAS"). Its main objective is to provide counseling on primary and secondary drug abuse prevention, drug effects, and information on community resources for drug users, addicted people, their families, and society in general.

NAS Brasilia sponsored "in-service" refresher training for 30 trainers and their dogs. Participants came from a number of Brazilian states and will also be used for regional operations. Similar training will also be offered in early 2006 for 30 "explosive" dogs and their handlers. These teams will also be used to provide security support for the 2007 Pan American games in Rio de Janeiro.

FY 2007 Program

Narcotics Law Enforcement

The Brazilian Federal Police (BFP), operating in a country larger than the United States, has only 7,000 agents, of whom only 1,000 are working in the drug enforcement area. This project will contribute the additional resources and training needed to enhance BFP effectiveness in its counternarcotics efforts. Funding will support training against arms trafficking by various USG agencies as well as training to combat money laundering and other financial crimes. Additionally, INL funds will provide bullet-proof vests, communications equipments and GPS devices that will improve Brazilian law enforcement capabilities in remote areas.

Northern Brazil Law Enforcement

To guarantee the continued success of Plan Colombia, it is essential that Colombia and the United States obtain support for the plan from Colombia's neighbors. Funding will contribute to the GOB's expanding Operation COBRA to reinforce its northern borders with Peru, Venezuela, Bolivia, Guyana, and Suriname via night vision equipment, small riverine boats and port control training. These operations are aimed at fortifying the northern border through riverine control, which is linked to a tactical center in Tabatinga.

State Security Law Enforcement

Working with the Brazilian National Public Safety Secretariat (SENASP), funds from this project will assist in purchasing communications equipment and GPS devices used in conducting effective investigations and interdiction operations against narcotics cartel leaders and their associates. Through this conduit, the USG hopes to work with the various branches of the Brazilian police, who are on the front lines of interdiction and law enforcement, in combating the threat of cross-border narcotics trafficking.

Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction

This project aims to reduce the demand for drugs in Brazil, a significant market for illegal narcotics. INL funding, in conjunction with the SENAD, will support a national survey of narcotics abuse patterns and drug education programs. These pilot projects are designed to influence Brazilian public opinion on counter-drug policies and programs in order to build political will in support of narcotic control initiatives.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

Funds will be used for the salaries, benefits, allowances and travel of direct hire and contract U.S. and foreign national personnel, residential leasing, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs and other administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Brazil					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Narcotics Law Enforcement					
Narcotics Law Enforcement	3,500	-	1,940	-	1,000
Northern Brazil Law Enforcement	3,000	-	2,000	-	800
State Security Law Enforcement	1,528	-	1,000	-	1,000
<i>Sub Total</i>	8,028	-	4,940	-	2,800
Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction	500	-	500	-	700
Program Development and Support					
U.S. Personnel	178	-	125	-	178
Non-U.S. Personnel	77	-	125	-	77
ICASS Costs	106	-	125	-	106
Program Support	39	-	125	-	139
<i>Sub-Total</i>	400	-	500	-	500
<i>Total</i>	8,928	-	5,940	-	4,000

Colombia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
462,767	464,781	465,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Disrupt Illicit Drugs

Reduce the cultivation of coca and opium poppy to a non-commercial level.

Reduce and discourage coca and opium poppy cultivation in traditional growing areas, as well as potential new areas for cultivation through forced eradication and alternative development.

Increase manual eradication with a focus on areas where aerial spraying is not feasible.

Maintain optimal mission readiness rates for support aircraft.

Dismantle major drug trafficking organizations and prevent their resurgence.

Interdict cocaine and heroin at current high levels until production has been more severely reduced.

Employ technical assistance and training to allow the Government of Colombia (GOC) to investigate, arrest, prosecute, and convict more key narcoterrorists.

Extradite major narcotraffickers to the United States.

Strengthen Institutions

Enhance respect for rule of law throughout Colombia and increase access to justice.

Strengthen permanent police presence in conflictive areas to cement the recently established government presence and help construct additional stations as needed.

Continue the transition to the oral system of justice and train more judges, prosecutors, and police.

Expand human rights early warning system and training to ensure that communities are alerted and violations are investigated and prosecuted.

Internally displaced persons receive the assistance and support necessary to either return to their homes or establish suitable permanent residences elsewhere.

Demobilized combatants have either returned to their homes or have established permanent residence elsewhere and have successfully reintegrated into society.

Develop Alternatives

Provide opportunities via alternative development and social infrastructure projects to former coca growers and other vulnerable groups.

Increase number of families assisted and hectares in which illicit crops are replaced with licit crops through alternative development projects.

Develop employment opportunities in, or near to, areas of aerial spraying and illegal cultivation.

Increase infrastructure and economic market avenues to deliver products produced by alternative development.

Program Justification

Colombia's position as the supplier of over 90 percent of the cocaine and almost 50 percent of the heroin entering the United States makes the aggressive disruption of the illicit drug trade a top USG priority. Colombia is home to three Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs). These groups finance a large part of their operations with proceeds from the drug trade and are a threat to the security of the hemisphere.

The funding requested in FY 2007 will continue to consolidate the successes of the Plan Colombia Supplemental of 2000 and subsequent Andean Counterdrug Initiative (ACI) programs. Even though the original Plan Colombia has formally ended, the most important elements of its programs continue. It is important to further develop and strengthen the GOC's institutions so it can assume ownership and responsibility for these programs. Without sustained support in the near term for the hard-won gains of the joint effort between Colombia and the United States, regional progress against the narcotics trafficking industry and its terrorist allies could be jeopardized.

Program Accomplishments

Colombia had a record year in eradication, interdiction, and extradition in 2005. In November 2005, preliminary results of the latest price surveys of heroin and cocaine in U.S. communities indicated that the price of heroin was up 30 percent and the price of cocaine was up 19 percent. U.S.-Colombian efforts played a decisive role in reducing the supply of these drugs, preventing hundreds of tons of illicit drugs from reaching the world market through interdiction, aerial spraying of coca and poppy crops, and manual eradication.

The U.S.-supported Anti-Narcotics Police Directorate (DIRAN) sprayed 138,775 hectares of coca in 2005 and 1,624 hectares of opium poppy. The illicit coca cultivation eradicated would have yielded over 150 metric tons of cocaine with a street value of over \$15 billion. Manual eradication reportedly accounted for the destruction of an additional 31,285 hectares of coca and 497 hectares of poppy. Coca cultivation, which stood at 170,000 hectares in 2001, shrank to 145,000 hectares in 2002 and 114,000 hectares in 2003. Although the Colombian coca crop estimate remained statistically unchanged between 2003 and 2004, eradication of mature crops resulted in an estimated six percent reduction in cocaine production capacity during that timeframe. Figures for 2005 were not available at time of publication. Based on average purities of bulk seizures in the United States, net supply was approximately 515 metric tons of export quality cocaine. Effectively, Colombian counternarcotics efforts have reduced Colombia's capacity to produce cocaine by 43 percent since 2001.

Opium poppy eradication has reduced Colombian heroin cultivation by 68 percent since 2001 from 6,540 hectares to 2,100 hectares. This marked reduction in opium poppy crop size in Colombia is reflected in the most recent statistics on the price and purity of heroin in the United States; South American heroin samples declined in purity by 22 percent and increased in cost per pure gram by 30 percent between 2003 and 2004.

During 2005, DIRAN and the Colombian military captured a record 228 metric tons of cocaine and coca base, along with 718 kilos of heroin. The estimated street value of the 228 metric tons of cocaine is \$23 billion.

Interdiction and eradication efforts have kept an estimated 378 metric tons of cocaine, worth over \$38 billion, off the streets of the United States. The DIRAN alone destroyed 104 HCL laboratories and 773 base labs in 2005, while the number of HCL laboratories destroyed by all police and military units was 200. The DIRAN regularly conducts cooperative, or joint, operations with the Colombian Air Force, Army, and Navy. The Colombian Army Counterdrug Brigade conducts drug interdiction and provides essential ground security for aerial eradication, a crucial element in reducing ground fire aimed at our spray aircraft. Continued intelligence coordination and more intensive utilization of the Counterdrug Brigade has kept the number of hostile fire impacts on spray aircraft below historic levels, even though the program sprayed more hectares. Maintaining hostile fire impacts below historic levels has helped to sustain the operational tempo of aerial eradication operations by reducing time lost to repair damaged aircraft.

Colombia's justice system continues its transition to an accusatorial system similar to that of the United States, leading to positive changes in the roles and responsibilities of the judges, prosecutors, and criminal investigators. The accusatory system is now functioning in Bogotá and six other municipal areas and is proving to be efficient and effective. It was extended on January 1, 2006, to an additional seven judicial districts, including Medellín. Over 20,000 prosecutors, judges, and criminal investigators had received intensive training in the new accusatory system by early 2006. The USG, through the Justice Sector Reform Program (JSRP) and rule of law assistance, has helped Colombia in reforming and strengthening its criminal justice system.

USG programs have supported the cultivation of over 73,000 hectares of legal crops and completed more than 1,000 social and productive infrastructure projects in the last five years. More than 73,000 families in 17 departments have benefited. The USG has improved the delivery of public services in 156 municipalities, including the delivery of potable water and sewage treatment. To date, the USG has provided non-emergency support for over two million Colombians internally displaced by narcotics terrorism, including aid for over 2,800 former child ex-combatants. Nine peaceful-coexistence centers in small municipalities provide onsite administrative and legal assistance, educational opportunities, and a neutral space for community meetings, discussions, and events. Additionally, the GOC's presence in rural areas was expanded by the creation of 45 Justice Houses (Casas de Justicia), which offer access to justice and peaceful conflict resolution. The Early Warning System, created in 2001 to prevent massacres and forced displacement, helps ensure prompt GOC responses to possible human rights violations.

Homicides were down by 13 percent in 2005, declining to their lowest point since 1987. Kidnappings were down by 51 percent and terrorist attacks were down by 21 percent in 2005. The number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) declined by 15 percent. During 2005, the Colombian government continued consolidating control in all parts of the country, maintaining a police presence in all of Colombia's 1,098 municipalities (county seats.) Under President Uribe's administration, extraditions have increased with 304 Colombian nationals and 11 non-nationals extradited by the end of 2005.

In the short term, funding will support Colombia's follow-on efforts to Plan Colombia at levels similar to previous years, while continuing to work toward the goal of nationalizing the programs so that USG funding levels will decline in the long term. Increasing Colombian participation in funding has not been easy. President Uribe has moved faster in battling narcoterrorism than foreseen and this success has caused an increase in the operational pace of all programs. GOC support for funding, personnel, and programs has increased markedly. Colombia has doubled the percentage of GDP devoted to public security to over five percent in the last four years. The Government of Colombia has added more than 111,000 National Police and Army soldiers since 2000, with training and equipment support from the USG. The GOC also increased the number of Manual Eradication Groups (GMEs) to 60 in 2005. Thanks to increased Colombian participation in aviation activities, in Fiscal Year 2006 we will have reduced the number of U.S. contractor pilots and mechanics by over 100. Funds will be applied to expanding operational and maintenance support for military and police aviation missions, including support requirements for the helicopters protecting the Arauca pipeline. Fiscal Year 2006 will also have been the first year since 2000 without a significant increase in the helicopter or fixed-wing USG-supported fleet in Colombia.

FY 2007 Program

The Colombian law enforcement and military forces will use FY 2007 funding to maximize drug interdiction and eradication efforts. We are encouraged by recent preliminary reports of declining purity and increasing prices of both cocaine and heroin on U.S. streets. The reports reflect the success of the substantial investment made by USG programs. 2005 was another

record year for eradication and we anticipate spraying over 130,000 hectares of coca crops and 2,000 hectares of opium poppy in 2006 and 2007. This sustained level of aerial eradication is necessary to ensure that there is no resurgence in coca or poppy cultivation. Manual eradication will continue to be a complement to aerial spraying in areas with adequate security.

In FY 2007, we will continue to see an increase in the number of Colombian National Police (CNP) and Colombian army (COLAR) missions, areas of operations, and vetted units receiving U.S. support due to the increased operational pace and successes in the field. CNP funding will be used for the operation and maintenance of aircraft in support of eradication and interdiction, and to support infrastructure improvements, CNP training, and secure and interoperable communications and intelligence systems. We will work to sustain and improve interdiction units, including the highly successful 150-man mobile squadrons of *Carabineros* or rural police, and the three airmobile *Junglas* interdiction companies. As we transfer job responsibilities to the Colombian government, we are eliminating U.S. contractor positions. Simultaneously, we are enhancing our operational and maintenance capabilities in the face of added responsibilities. We are providing operational and maintenance support for the two Blackhawk helicopters and eight Huey II helicopters that arrived in May 2005 to protect the Arauca pipeline, as well as managing and maintaining the new base at Saravena in Arauca, which opened in 2005. We are also working to replace lost and aging aircraft with newer, commercially available models. We plan to acquire aircraft that can be more easily maintained and operated by the Government of Colombia in future years, when nationalization plans currently in development have been implemented.

Alternative development programs work to create permanent alternative income-generation opportunities for local populations. Democracy programs seek to modernize the criminal justice system, promote access to justice for disenfranchised Colombians, protect human rights, increase government transparency and accountability, and support peace initiatives. IDP programs provide economic and social assistance to persons displaced by civil strife and violence, youth at risk of recruitment by illegal armed groups, and the communities in which they reside. ACI funding administered by the DOJ contributes to training for judges, prosecutors, and police, and the promotion of timely and effective investigations and prosecutions of human rights violations. Culture of Lawfulness programs promote awareness and appreciation for the rule of law. Funds will also be used to support the demobilization of paramilitary groups that is underway.

Support to the Colombian Military

Colombian Army (COLAR) Counterdrug Mobile Brigade: Continued support and development of the Counterdrug Brigade enhances Colombia's ability to conduct sustained eradication missions and interdiction operations. The majority of these funds will be used to train, equip, transport, and sustain the Counterdrug Brigade. Funding will provide logistical and operations support to the COLAR Counterdrug Brigade's interdiction operations, including high value targets, as well as to the CNP's aerial eradication missions. Funds will also provide similar support to other selected units of the Colombian military performing counternarcotics operations.

Colombian Army (COLAR) Aviation Support: COLAR Aviation support enhances the ability to conduct both interdiction and eradication operations. FY 2007 funds will support the COLAR Aviation Brigade aircraft, consisting of UH-1N, UH-60, Huey II, and K-MAX helicopters that provide airlift support for eradication and interdiction operations, as well as high-value target missions. Major expenditures will include fuel, parts, repair and maintenance of the helicopters, training for crews and support personnel, and infrastructure support. The continued need for these funds is due to fleet increases in recent years, increased operations tempo, and ongoing institutional development. FY 2007 funds will also be used to support helicopters and facilities dedicated to protecting the petroleum infrastructure in Arauca Department. In 2007, there is a projected increase in the number of missions, areas of operations, and number of vetted units receiving U.S. support. The strategic focus will be to capitalize on the COLAR's ability to use aggressive, small, mobile units to go after long-standing and newly developing narcotrafficking organizations. This will require sustained high levels of helicopter airlift support. Three battalions of the Counterdrug Brigade have been retrained and retooled and in conjunction with COLAR Aviation, will continue to expand their area of operations from the conflict regions of Colombia.

Airbridge Denial Program: These funds will provide continued operational and maintenance support for the Colombian Airbridge Denial Program (ABD) consisting of five Cessna Citation 560 aircraft and two C-26 aircraft. It will also provide continued training for Colombian aircrews, USG contract ground and air safety monitors. We will also explore the possibility of using ABD assets to conduct limited maritime air patrols needed to extend Colombian Government control over trafficking by sea. This would allow the Colombian Air Force to conduct maritime patrol missions in conjunction with the Colombian Navy and Joint Interagency Task Force South (JIATF-S) providing better coverage of the trafficking routes in, through and departing Colombian territory. As Colombian air operations have become more successful, the drug trafficking flight patterns and means of conveyance have changed to remote border areas close to Venezuela and Brazil and more maritime departures from the Colombian coastal areas. The ABD program was requested as a separate line item in FY 2005 and FY 2006, but has been incorporated into the regular Colombia budget in FY 2007. Other in-country costs associated with the ABD program will continue to be funded through other headings within the Colombian Military budget.

Air Force Interdiction and Surveillance: Narcoterrorists have traditionally exploited Colombia's vast and relatively unsecured borders to move illicit narcotics, weapons, money and other contraband via air. Logistical and technical assistance support will be provided to assist the Colombian Air Force in interdiction and surveillance programs in support of endgame operations against unauthorized aircraft flights (the Air Bridge Denial program) and in coordinating with COLAR and CNP Aviation units. These funds will cover in-country expenses and INL contractor costs in support of the Air Bridge Denial (ABD) program. Uses include assistance in the maintenance and operation of forward operating locations, minor infrastructure improvements, fuel, training, U.S. safety monitors and specialized equipment.

Funding pays for the contract maintenance and operation of Cessna Citation C-560, Cessna 182, and FAC C-26 aircraft.

Navy/Maritime Interdiction: Colombia's extensive river network connects the interior with the coastal regions and is a key link between narcotics cultivation and processing facilities and embarkation points. These funds will be used to train and equip specialized units to analyze operational intelligence and interdict contraband traffic, particularly along Colombia's Pacific coast. The primary beneficiaries of this program are the Colombian Navy units.

Support to the Colombian Police

Colombian National Police (CNP) Aviation Support: Funding for the CNP Air Service (ARAVI) aircraft supports transport aircraft, eradication escorts, and intelligence platforms for interdiction and eradication operations. Expenses have increased, including: rising cost of fuel; additional aircraft for support, transport, spraying, and intelligence gathering; operation and maintenance costs; high-value target missions; training for CNP personnel; and upgrading of existing aircraft. Funds are used to support the fleet of 60 rotary-wing and 21 fixed-wing ARAVI aircraft. Other major expenses will include training for CNP personnel and the purchase of spare parts, tools, contract labor maintenance costs, ammunition, training, communications support, and aviation-related infrastructure costs.

Colombian National Police (CNP) Support for Eradication: This program enhances Colombia's ability to conduct sustained eradication operations to ensure the downward trend in illicit cultivation in Colombia. Funding will provide for operations and maintenance for the eradication aircraft fleet that includes spray aircraft, escort helicopters, imagery gathering aircraft, and heavy transport aircraft. These funds will also be used to purchase the chemicals used for eradication. The program will also purchase three aircraft to replace lost or aging spray aircraft. These new spray aircraft will be able to spray coca and poppy and will be easily supportable by the GOC as we move forward on nationalization. More dispersed cultivations, as well as the projection of our spray operations to areas more distant from fixed operating bases and more frequent repeat spraying of key cultivation areas, will increase transport costs and other logistical expenses. These funds will also support upgrades and maintenance of reconnaissance aircraft equipped with advanced imagery and mapping devices to improve the CNP's ability to locate illicit crops. Manual eradication efforts will be increased in areas where aerial spraying is not feasible, although we will proceed with caution since manual eradication is more dangerous than aerial eradication. We will provide equipment, training, and technical assistance to protect these units from mines, explosive devices, and aggressive narcotraffickers. The 2007 spray plan will reflect a further pursuit of smaller, more dispersed fields, as well as more frequent repeat spraying of key cultivation areas. Aircraft range limitations and severe topography will diminish efficiency and keep eradication flight hours high.

Colombian National Police (CNP) Support for Interdiction: Continued support for this program enhances Colombia's ability to conduct interdiction operations by funding non-aviation CNP DIRAN activities, including training and equipping DIRAN's 20 operational companies and three airmobile interdiction companies (Junglas). Funding will cover DIRAN

and Junglas training costs in Colombia and at U.S. military and commercial training institutions. It will also upgrade existing DIRAN interdiction facilities and construct new facilities, especially along Colombia's eastern, southern and western zones so that DIRAN can project force into these remote, but critical areas. Funding will also provide equipment and training to sustain a DIRAN Polygraph Unit to ensure the integrity of personnel performing interdiction and security duties in Colombia's ports and other locations. The Airport Security program will continue to develop with funding for small equipment purchases, operational expenses, equipment maintenance, training of new anti-narcotics police assigned to the airports, and recertification of canines and handlers. As with eradication efforts, these programs are an ongoing cost of making the illicit drug trade unsustainable in Colombia.

Colombian National Police (CNP) Administrative Support: The focus here will be on continuing base improvements, purchase of munitions and arms, maintenance, and upgrading security and equipment. The program of establishing an interoperable communications and information system to bring the bulk of the CNP to a modern and professional level will continue, as the CNP grows and their existing equipment becomes obsolete.

Promote Social and Economic Progress

Support for Democracy: USAID's democracy program will promote a strong democratic presence to counter the negative effects that illicit activities have on transparency, accountability, and the ability of local officials to practice good governance. The USAID democracy program provides technical assistance and training to: 1) modernize the criminal justice system and promote access to justice for all Colombians; 2) promote and protect human rights through an integrated Prevention, Protection and Response program; 3) increase government transparency and accountability with a two-pronged approach to strengthen government internal control systems and promote civil society oversight of public investment and processes; 4) strengthen political parties; and 5) support peace initiatives of civil society, while strengthening the GOC's ability to implement policies and activities in support of peace throughout Colombia.

Alternative Development: USAID alternative development (AD) seeks to establish the social, institutional, and economic preconditions required to: 1) promote sustainable and equitable economic growth in regions vulnerable to drug production and conflict; and 2) place local communities in the strongest possible socio-political position to turn away permanently from involvement in illicit activities. Programs provide income and employment opportunities to rural residents and small farmers who have agreed not to grow illicit crops. AD projects also support small and medium private enterprises that generate licit income and employment opportunities and provide infrastructure to increase community cohesion and improve access to markets and services. They provide technical assistance to improve resource management in ecological buffer zones and to improve livelihoods in indigenous communities. They strengthen local and national institutions that plan rural economic development and build trade capacity. Finally, they interact with Support for Democracy programs to strengthen local governance and decentralization efforts.

Support to Vulnerable Groups/IDPs: This USAID program targets IDPs and other vulnerable groups. It provides economic and social assistance to persons displaced by civil strife and violence, to youth at risk of recruitment by illegal armed groups, and to the communities in which they reside. USAID-funded activities are focused on medium- and long-term solutions leading to the sustainable re-integration of IDPs into mainstream Colombian society through programs at the national and local levels.

Improved Environment for Demobilization and Reintegration: Subject to relevant legal conditions (including a certification by the Secretary of State) being fulfilled, USAID and the Department of State will provide support for the Government of Colombia's efforts to demobilize and reintegrate (DR) illegal armed groups back into civil society and to facilitate reconciliation and the delivery of reparations to victims of the country's armed conflict. This program provides technical assistance, institutional strengthening and implementation support for: 1) monitoring and verification of the DR process, including assurance that those responsible for serious crimes are identified, prosecuted, and punished; 2) reintegration, counseling, and job training of ex-combatants, including children; and 3) reconciliation and victims' reparations.

Administrative Support: USAID receives ACI funds to cover the administrative costs of running the alternative development program in Colombia. These funds are used to pay for salaries, benefits, and allowances of direct hire and contract U.S. and foreign national personnel, residential and warehouse leasing, field travel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs, and other general administrative and operating expenses for the alternative development program.

Promote the Rule of Law

Funds will be used to further develop and institutionalize the rule of law in Colombia as a means of countering illicit drug-related activities. Major programs will provide continued support to expand and maintain police presence in areas of conflict, including the highly successful rural police or *Carabineros*, so that the GOC will have the security to provide the social and economic benefits of democracy to all Colombians, including IDPs. Funds will also be used for continued development of the Bomb Squad/Explosive Database Center, drug awareness and demand reduction programs, prison reform, and the successful culture of lawfulness program.

These funds also support the DOJ's judicial reform programs. Significant assistance will also be provided in the areas of money laundering, asset forfeiture, organized crime, and human rights investigations and prosecutions. The DOJ projects will continue to provide training and technical assistance to complete the transition to an accusatory judicial system similar to our own. This practical training will complement the judicial projects done by USAID in its Support for Democracy program.

Reestablish Public Security in Conflict Zones: The reestablishment of public security and general government presence in conflict zones will continue to require an expansion of the CNP's presence in these zones. Funds will be used to organize, train and equip municipal

police to be stationed in new areas or areas that are currently severely understaffed in dangerous locations. Funding will also be used to continue to organize, train and equip the 150-man mobile “Carabineros” (rural police) squadrons that have proven to be very successful. The “Carabineros” are the most likely group to cover the areas vacated by the paramilitaries who have demobilized. Equipment purchases will include field equipment, light weapons and munitions, communications/command and control systems, medical supplies, force protection upgrades, vehicles, and operational logistics support. U.S. funds will also be used to continue to construct and upgrade hardened police stations in the larger municipalities to provide cover for reinserted CNP units in particularly conflicted areas.

Judicial Reforms Program: Colombia’s transition to an accusatorial judicial system similar to our own has required a significant amount of training and technical assistance and has led to a change in the roles and responsibilities of judges, prosecutors, and criminal investigators. The USG, through the Justice Sector Reform Program (JSRP) and rule of law assistance, will continue to help Colombia in reforming and strengthening its criminal justice system. DOJ, USAID, and other USG agencies will provide training, technical assistance, and equipment to enhance the capacity and capabilities of the Colombian system and to make it more transparent to the public. Significant training and technical assistance will be provided in the area of money laundering, asset forfeiture, and organized crime investigations. As in our police and military programs, there will be significant emphasis on respect for human rights and anticorruption measures. Specialized units will receive training in investigating and prosecuting these types of cases. Technical assistance and training will also be provided to support areas crucial to the new judicial system like forensics and professionalization with small purchases of specialized equipment that supports these activities.

Other Programs to Promote the Rule of Law: This portion of the budget includes drug awareness and demand reduction efforts and the important Culture of Lawfulness program that promotes a respect and appreciation for rule of law in the youth who comprise the future of Colombia. We will also provide limited technical assistance and equipment to the GOC for its individual deserter program. There is also a program for promoting institutional reform within the Ministry of Defense (MOD). This program will expand reforms within MOD related to institution building, to include strengthening civilian management and direction, and promoting nationalization. We will also continue expanding the expertise and equipment base of the bomb squad and explosive database center and provide limited support to the Prison Security project. We will also continue to support respect for rule of law and civic responsibility. The Culture of Lawfulness program is being integrated into CNP basic training programs. Already in ten cities, the program will train additional teacher trainers to move the program closer to self-sufficiency.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds are used for the general administrative and operating expenses for the planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of INL programs in Colombia. Funds cover salaries, benefits, and allowances of direct hire and contract U.S. and foreign national personnel; residential and warehouse leasing; field travel; International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs; and other general administrative and

operating expenses for counternarcotics and as anticrime program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. The NAS will also be moving into a new office building. Some funds will be used to adapt, equip, and furnish the building. In addition to salary, benefits, and allowances for personnel, these funds cover temporary duty (TDY) assistance and general administrative and indirect operating expenses that cannot be identified with a specific project. ICASS costs are the overhead costs paid to the Embassy for occupying space in the Embassy and for using basic Embassy services.

Colombia					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Support to the Colombia Military					
Army Counterdrug Mobile Brigade	3,080	-	1,832	-	2,200
Army Aviation Support	125,236	-	123,453	-	119,000
Air Bridge Denial Program	-	-	-	-	11,100
Air Force Interdiction and Surveillance	4,620	-	4,574	-	4,700
Navy Maritime Interdiction Support	460	-	455	-	1,000
Sub-Total	133,396	-	130,314	-	138,000
Support to Colombian National Police					
Aviation Support	70,000	-	70,518	-	69,000
Support for Eradication	82,500	-	81,695	-	81,950
Support for Interdiction	16,931	-	16,513	-	16,500
Administrative Support	1,390	-	1,376	-	1,000
Sub-Total	170,821	-	170,102	-	168,450
Promote Social & Economic Progress					
Support for Democracy *	22,000	-	18,810	-	19,000
Alternative Development *	70,694	-	72,005	-	73,500
Support for Vulnerable Groups/IDP *	32,000	-	30,690	-	31,000
Demobilization and Reintegration	-	-	8,415	-	1,500
Sub Total	124,694	-	129,920	-	125,000
Promote the Rule of Law					
Bomb Squad/Explosive Database Center	700	-	228	-	-
Prison Security/Drug Rehabilitation Training	-	-	89	-	250
Judicial Reforms Program	6,000	-	5,940	-	6,000
Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction	200	-	228	-	500
Culture of Lawfulness Program	400	-	594	-	250
Reinsertion Program for Armed Groups	-	-	495	-	500
Institutional Reform for Ministry of Defense	-	-	178	-	-
Reestablish Public Security in Conflict Zones	20,079	-	19,367	-	18,650
Sub-Total	27,379	-	27,119	-	26,150
Program Development and Support					
U.S. Personnel	2,000	-	1,915	-	2,400
Non-U.S. Personnel	1,400	-	2,696	-	1,700
ICASS Costs	1,000	-	864	-	1,000
Program Support	2,077	-	1,851	-	2,300
Sub-Total	6,477	-	7,326	-	7,400
Total	462,767	-	464,781	-	465,000

* Funds are transferred to USAID who manages these programs.

Ecuador

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
25,792	19,800	17,300

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Interdiction

Enhanced Ecuadorian National Police, criminal justice system and military forces efforts coupled with improved cooperation disrupt the transit of drugs through Ecuador from neighboring countries.

A ten percent increase in counternarcotics police stationed along frequently used or newly emergent trafficking routes create choke points and improve interdiction results.

A five percent increase in the provision of additional equipment, operational support and training improve interdiction operations by the Ecuadorian Army and Navy in the country's coastal waters and along land borders.

Improvements in mobility, communications and technical operations enable increased drug seizures by the Counternarcotics Police.

International trafficking in drugs, persons, and other illicit goods are disrupted and criminal organizations dismantled.

Stabilization

Enhanced security along the border with Colombia discourages narcotics traffickers and illegal armed groups from crossing into Ecuador.

Criminal Justice Development

Government institutions are able to better combat drug and other organized crime groups.

Ecuadorian police and military personnel have the required knowledge and skills to interdict drugs and drug-related trafficking effectively and as safely as possible, increasing interdictions and arrests.

Police, prosecutors and judges have a common understanding of permissible and best-practice investigatory techniques; documentation and evidentiary requirements; oral testimony and other necessary elements to conduct more successful investigations and prosecutions of significant drug cases under the new Code of Criminal Procedures.

Money laundering and precursor chemical controls are implemented with a greater specialized expertise, resulting in increased prosecutions and convictions for violations.

Economic and Social Sector Development

Improvement in economic/social infrastructure decreases the vulnerability of Ecuador to the production and domestic use of illicit drugs.

Increase in public campaigns targeting illicit drugs and studies comparing domestic drug abuse to results of a 2003 baseline study strengthen popular resistance to drug trafficking and consumption.

Public infrastructure improvements increase access to markets for licit crops and improve competitiveness of indigenous industries as measured by increasing sales and family income.

Program Justification

Sharing borders and a contiguous seacoast with Colombia and Peru, Ecuador is a major transit country for illicit drugs and chemicals. The armed conflict in Colombia also complicates drug interdiction on Ecuador's northern border. Most drugs leave Ecuador by sea. Ecuadorian authorities continue to strive for improved port cargo inspections. Cocaine seizures for 2005 were at levels substantially above any recorded previous year, while seizures of heroin and precursor chemicals continued at high levels. Uneven implementation of the new criminal procedures code, a faulty judicial system, and conflicting laws hamper prosecutions. The USG provides equipment, infrastructure, and training to help improve counternarcotics performance.

Weak public institutions, widespread corruption and a poorly regulated financial system make Ecuador vulnerable to organized crime. Border controls of persons and goods are undependable. Much of the population lives in poverty. Scanty government presence in a large portion of the country contributes to lawlessness. The Ecuadorian National Police (ENP) and military forces are inadequately equipped and trained to deal with international criminal or insurgent pressures.

There is no evidence that significant illicit crops or drugs are produced in Ecuador. However, coca base, cocaine hydrochloride and heroin from Colombia and Peru are transshipped internationally through Ecuador's sea and airports in volumes ranging from a few hundred grams to multi-ton loads. Maritime cocaine shipments aboard Ecuadorian flag vessels and through Ecuadorian waters increased dramatically in 2005. Although Ecuador

has no bilateral maritime agreement with the U.S., law enforcement operators are improving their ability to work cooperatively to facilitate boarding and search of suspect vessels by United States law enforcement personnel. Detected shipments of drugs via international mail and messenger services continued at a high level in 2005.

Ecuadorian alternative development efforts are focused on economic and social development programs along the northern border that are “preventive” rather than “alternative” development, since illicit crop cultivation is not currently significant; however it still remains a major problem in the adjacent Putumayo region of Colombia. Attention to alternative development will take advantage of the current relative stability in the north to further consolidate successes to date in containing narco-trafficking spillover threats.

Program Accomplishments

Overall, seizures were at a record-setting pace with nearly 45 metric tons of cocaine seized in 2005. The USG continued to receive excellent cooperation from the ENP and from the Armed Forces, who do the bulk of border patrolling in Ecuador and continue to seize large amounts of white gas, a chemical precursor for drug processing. In 2005, the Government of Ecuador (GOE) returned several FARC guerillas to the Government of Colombia (GOC). Some of these narco-terrorists were in Ecuadorian hospitals recovering from wounds received during fighting in Putumayo.

Along the northern border, Embassy Ecuador’s Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) inaugurated a new police headquarters for the anti-narcotics police in San Lorenzo. In addition to the donation of three fast patrol launches, NAS Quito funded a \$3 million pier (to be completed in early 2006) for the Ecuadorian marines. These efforts will significantly improve their patrolling capabilities. The police and marines also cooperated in the discovery and eradication of three separate cultivations (2-4 hectares) of coca in this zone in 2005.

NAS completed a helipad in the Esmeraldas city navy base that will allow fast transport of soldiers and supplies to the San Lorenzo marine battalion in a crisis situation. Funding has helped build, expand, and improve vehicle maintenance facilities in Esmeraldas, Ibarra, Tulcan and Santa Cecilia (Sucumbios province) for Humvees and five-ton trucks donated by NAS to the Ecuadorian army special forces and marines in early 2004. These vehicles are assisting the effort to expand patrolling along the Colombian border. The USG also began planning a checkpoint in La Bonita, Sucumbios, in a lawless zone right across from the FARC in Putumayo

The 120-man NAS-funded Quick Reaction Force (QRF) of the Ecuadorian army graduated U.S. Special Forces training and took up station in Santa Cecilia, Sucumbios. Given the escalating fighting in Putumayo and the imminent placement of a Colombian brigade there, the QRF is providing essential patrolling on the border. The next step is to train QRF's for Esmeraldas and Carchi provinces. The USG also renovated the anti-narcotics police barracks in Lago Agrio, allowing for more police and drug-detecting dogs to be assigned there.

FY 2007 Program

Narcotics Law Enforcement

Police Operations: This project is responsible for nearly all of the drug seizures in Ecuador. Funds will support the Counternarcotics Police Directorate (DNA) port and canine operations; acquisition of law enforcement and communications equipment; vehicle acquisition, maintenance, repair and operational costs; and the cost of providing a port advisor from the U.S. Customs Service (DHS/ICE).

Police Facilities Construction: Funding will support expanding police presence and counternarcotics operations, begun in FY 2000, to sensitive outlying locations inadequately protected against narcotics trafficking. The project will fund new and/or expanded police facilities with the objective of continually maintaining 30 to 40 member units at key interdiction points, especially in remote sites on the northern Ecuadorian border with Colombia, and major roadways connecting Ecuador's borders with her ports.

Police and Judicial Training: The addition of new DNA personnel will increase the need for basic and advanced training emphasizing ground and airborne field operations, intelligence methods, and cargo and personnel inspection techniques is growing, with military co-trained with police where appropriate. The project will meet this need and also broaden the scope and detail of the training provided to implement the new code of criminal procedures, working particularly with the National Commission on Judicial Reform established in 2003.

Money Laundering and Chemical Control: Ecuador is a major dollar-based drug transit country economy with weak banking controls. The country also produces chemical precursors and is a transit corridor for diverted chemicals. The project will provide training and equipment to assist the GOE's establishment of new financial intelligence and chemical control units, as well as the enforcement units that will support them.

Military Border and Coastal Control

Continuing the military border and coastal control project including vehicles, field equipment, and some operational support will further strengthen Ecuador's ability to protect its national territory against narco-terrorist incursions and to interdict illicit international shipments of drugs and chemicals.

Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction

This project will counter Ecuadorian public misunderstandings and disinformation regarding U.S. policies and activities and the true nature of the drug, terrorism and other transnational challenges. It will provide informational materials, sponsor travel to view U.S. counternarcotics projects and activities, and fund guest speakers. The project will also directly support drug awareness projects operated by GOE.

Alternative Development/Northern Border Development

This program will discourage the spread of the Andean regional narcotics economy into Ecuador by assisting the GOE in strengthening state presence and community structures in the north, generally fortifying a licit social, economic and political environment. In FY 2007, the program's geographic reach will expand, while providing infrastructure, local government institutional support, community strengthening, and legal training. The program will also continue to increase jobs and incomes in the north by supporting the competitiveness of new and existing rural enterprises. Activities will include capital investments and complementary technical assistance helping local governments build and sustain social and productive infrastructure; technical assistance and training to municipal governments and local communities to identify and resolve local development problems democratically; support for small farmers to legalize land holdings; and support to strengthen the competitiveness of existing agricultural and related enterprises in the north. Additionally, funds will support expanding the public diplomacy activity launched last year that identifies the USG-GOE Northern Border efforts as a positive contributor to the economic well-being of the northern border.

Program Development & Support (PD&S)

Funds will be used for the salaries, benefits, allowances and travel of direct hire and contract U.S. and foreign national personnel, residential leasing, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs and other administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Ecuador					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Narcotics Law Enforcement					
Police Operations	3,962	-	2,757	-	3,000
Police Facilities Construction	1,960	-	1,325	-	1,500
Police and Judicial Training	945	-	875	-	800
Money Laundering and Chemical Control	270	-	200	-	240
	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sub-Total</i>	7,137	-	5,157	-	5,540
Military Border and Coastal Control	3,000	-	2,358	-	2,500
Drug Awareness/Public Diplomacy	75	-	60	-	60
Alternative Development *	14,880	-	11,425	-	8,400
Program Development and Support					
U.S. Personnel	400	-	200	-	200
Non-U.S. Personnel	90	-	200	-	200
ICASS Costs	130	-	200	-	200
Program Support	80	-	200	-	200
<i>Sub-Total</i>	700	-	800	-	800
Total	25,792	-	19,800	-	17,300

* Funds are transferred to USAID who manages these programs.

Panama

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
5,952	4,455	4,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Interdiction

Enhance Panama's interdiction capability to disrupt the regional flow of illicit drugs, chemicals, weapons, and people by improving its law enforcement infrastructure and control of its borders and international ports of entry and exit.

Increase operational readiness of the Panamanian National Police (PNP) units involved in counter-drug missions. Assistance to improve and expand the PNP cargo truck and small patrol boat fleets, modernize its communications and to provide advance training will result in a seven percent increase over FY 2006 in seizures of illegal contraband (especially illicit drugs) and increased counter-drug missions in the Colon metropolitan area and the Santiago province.

Advanced training, specialized equipment and operational support provided to a customs manifest review unit improves security at Panama's Atlantic Ports and the Colon Free Trade Zone, resulting in a 10 percent increase over FY 2006 in seizures of illicit goods at these ports and at the Colon Free Trade Zone.

Continuing the refurbishment and upgrading of the National Maritime Service's (SMN) truck and small patrol boat fleets as well as expanding its network of land support bases will increase the number and breadth of operations, resulting in a five percent growth of maritime seizures of illicit goods over FY 2006.

Completing the first stage of modernizing the National Air Service's (SAN) operations center, continuing to upgrade its fixed wing fleet, and enhancing maritime air patrol capability will enable the SAN to undertake more missions than in FY 2006 to support other law enforcement agencies in the interdiction of illicit goods.

Criminal Justice Development

Professionalize, modernize, and expand Panama's institutional capacity to effectively investigate and properly prosecute criminal activities, broaden operational and policy cooperation with other nations (especially USG law enforcement), increase seizures and

forfeitures of criminal assets and cripple international criminal organizations engaged in transnational crimes.

Professionalize, modernize and expand the capacity of the PNP through training and assistance of a law enforcement advisor will increase by 10 percent over FY 2006 the number of traffickers arrested and successfully prosecuted, deported, or extradited as a result of Government of Panama (GOP) investigations.

Professionalize, modernize, and expand the capacity of the Technical Judicial Police (PTJ), especially the PTJ narcotics unit established in 2006, will result in a ten percent increase over FY 2006 in PTJ investigations and arrests.

Improve Panama's capability to combat money laundering, terrorist financing, and other financial crimes, and to coordinate effectively with international partners.

Building on progress enabled by USG programs, the Embassy's Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) will provide continuing training and operational assistance (focusing on drug and terrorism financing) to the Financial Analysis Unit (FAU) of the Presidency and the Financial Investigation Units (FIU) of the Technical Judicial Police that will result in a 10 percent increase over 2006 in the number of investigations, arrests, and prosecutions of money laundering cases.

In addition to strengthening Panama's institutional capacity to investigate and prosecute cases of public corruption, the implementation of a culture of lawfulness project will begin changing social values to reject corruption and acceptance of criminality.

Improving the capability of the Public Ministry anti-corruption unit will result in a five percent increase over FY 2006 in the number of corruption cases investigated and prosecuted. Implementation of a culture of lawfulness program in Panamanian secondary schools will instill a respect for a lawful society into students.

Program Justification

With the only temperate waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and only land connection between North and South America, Panama is the geographic cross-roads of the hemisphere as well as a major global air traffic, financial, communications, and world commerce hub. This makes Panama a natural nexus for transnational crime – including drug and precursor chemical trafficking, money laundering, trafficking in arms, and illegal immigration. President Torrijos (who took office in September 2004) has improved security and bilateral cooperation, but Panama's budgetary constraints limit its law enforcement capacity and the country remains a major transit point for illegal drugs heading for the United States as well as Europe. In addition, Panama's judicial system is undermined by corruption and the control of its borders against transnational crime is inadequate, making the country highly vulnerable to drug trafficking, precursor chemical diversion, arms trafficking, alien smuggling, and other illicit activities.

Panama's large banking sector, its position in the global finance system and dollar-based economy make it a potential money laundering center. Panama requires technical assistance and material support for it to carry on an effective campaign against money laundering through implementing internal controls and attacking criminal and terrorist groups engaged in money laundering, especially in the Colon Free Trade Zone. It is in the United States' interest, as well as global interest, to promote cooperation with Panama to counter transnational crime.

Program Accomplishments

This decade's excellent law enforcement cooperation between the United States and Panama has improved markedly since 2004 under the Torrijos Administration. The FY 2005 was invested in the continued maturation and improvement of Panama's law enforcement sector and to provide technical and operational support to the country's programs against drug trafficking and other transnational crime. INL and other USG financial assistance, technical help and professional cooperation enabled the GOP to increase its already serious capacity to interdict drugs and secure its land, maritime and air borders that resulted in increased drug and drug money seizures – including (through November) 10.3 metric tons of cocaine, 9.5 metric tons of marijuana and \$10.5 million in currency. Culminating a process begun in 2001, Panama's model chemical control legislation (drafted with USG assistance) was approved in April. The professional and capable National Maritime Service (SMN) maintains good bilateral relationships and cooperates fully with USG requests for boarding and interdictions, assisting the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) to verify ship registry data, and transferring prisoners and evidence to the United States under the Bilateral Maritime Counter-Narcotics Agreement (that saves the USG several millions of dollars). Despite limited resources, the SAN provides excellent counternarcotics support, such as in Operation "Sombra III" to identified clandestine airstrips and the October seizure of 1.8 metric tons of cocaine near Porvenir, Colon. SAN aircraft also support SMN maritime interdiction missions, and the SAN-SMN relationship has grown to a point that the GOP is exploring the possibility of merging the two into a National Coast Guard.

Panama is making steady progress in other areas of law enforcement. Following up on the campaign promise to tackle corruption, the Torrijos Administration has begun auditing government accounts, investigating major public corruption cases and, with INL assistance, begun to establish a specialized anti-corruption unit within the PTJ. In financial crimes, including money laundering, Panama improved its regulation and enforcement of its financial controls, continued ongoing investigations into the Western Hemisphere's largest Black Market Peso Exchange money laundering scheme and provided international cooperation for investigations into possible money laundering and corruption by high-level Costa Rican and Peruvian government officials. In 2005, Panama formally indicted Nicaraguan ex-president Aleman for money laundering, stemming from a cooperative investigation with Nicaragua in 2004. In the area of drug awareness and demand reduction, the USG and the Panamanian Commission for the Study and Prevention of Drug-Related Crimes (CONAPRED) continued its five-year (2002 - 2007) strategy by funding seven demand reduction projects.

FY 2007 Program

Border Control Enhancement

National Police: The PNP bears the principal responsibility for disrupting the large volume of Colombian narcotics being transshipped to the United States as well as other contraband being smuggled along this principal trafficking corridor. FY 2007 funds will complete a five-year effort to establish, train, and equip select small units of the PNP that perform counter-drug and counter transnational crime missions. Funds will also provide limited direct operational support to the PNP, assistance to enhance its infrastructure (by improving the PNP trucks and small patrol boats fleets, and professional training to law enforcement personnel. FY 2007 programs will broaden its focus from the Darien region (on the Colombia border) to the Colon metropolitan area and Santiago province.

National Air Service (SAN): The SAN provides aviation support to the PNP and the SMN with its fleet of rotary and fixed wing aircraft based in Panama City. Funds will be used to address systemic weaknesses in the SAN's air fleet maintenance and safety program, provide operational assistance to minimize the use of Panamanian airspace by drug traffickers, and improve law enforcement aerial reconnaissance capability.

Border Enhancement: This project assists GOP law enforcement agencies with controlling trafficking of narcotics, arms, illegal migrants, and other contraband along the country's major transportation routes. Funds will provide training and equipment as well as a counternarcotics advisor to enhance security controls at Panama's major airports and choke points along the Pan-American Highway. In addition, funds will be used to enable elite mobile teams to conduct counter-drug surge operations.

National Maritime Service: The SMN provides law enforcement and security for Panama's territorial waters (including the Panama Canal), a major smuggling corridor for drugs and other contrabands. FY 2007 funds will support infrastructure enhancement (upgrading patrol boats and land bases while modernizing logistic systems), provide professional training and lend limited operational assistance. These programs will enable the SMN to increase its control of the coastal region, including small ports and natural inlets that have been a haven for smuggling.

Port Security: This project will address post-9/11 maritime issues such a cruise ship security and commercial shipping container security by working closely with the Panama Canal Authority (ACP) and Maritime Authority (AMP) to take an integrated approach to maritime and port security challenges. The project will focus on the Colon Free Zone, a major commercial maritime shipping nexus as well as a primary part of the Black Market Peso Exchange. Funds will be used to train and equip Port Security Boarding Teams and assist in strengthening security control and systems of the Colon Free Zone Authority.

Law Enforcement Enhancement

Panamanian Customs Service: Operational assistance and training will be provided to Panamanian Customs officials for cargo inspections, investigations into Black Market Peso Exchange, money laundering, and infringements of intellectual property rights. In 2006, the NAS will help establish a customs manifest review unit to improve port and Colon Free Zone security.

Technical Judicial Police: The effectiveness of the PTJ, the GOP's primary criminal investigative arm, has been limited due to insufficient resources and inter-agency disputes. FY 2007 funds will provide training and equipment to improve the PTJ's professionalism and capacity. Funds will also assist in operational support for the PTJ's narcotic unit.

Financial Investigations Unit: With USG-support, the GOP has made good progress in improving its money laundering regime. FY 2007 funds will continue assisting the Financial Analysis Unit, Financial Investigative Unit, and the Cooperative Association and Banking Superintendent with training to improve investigative skills and enable the prosecution of increasingly sophisticated money-laundering cases.

Law Enforcement Modernization: This project will assist in modernizing Panamanian law enforcement offices through training, better use of information technology, and reshaping the police role in preventing crime. The city of Colon will host pilot projects that will be expanded into high-crime areas of Panama City. Special emphasis will be placed on dealing with youth gangs.

Anti-Corruption Program

There is significant GOP and public concern about the level of corruption within society, and anti-corruption was one of President Torrijos' campaign planks. FY 2007 programs will support a "Culture of Lawfulness" project (that teaches secondary school students the importance and role of law) and will continue strengthening the Public Ministry's anti-corruption office.

Drug Awareness and Demand Reduction

The growing drug traffic and greater availability of drugs is feeding a rise in drug abuse. FY 2007 funds will support the Ministry of Education continuing develop drug awareness programs. Funds will also provide some limited support to non-governmental organization drug awareness and anti gang programs and will encourage NGO partnerships with the GOP.

Program Development & Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds will be used to pay salaries, benefits, and allowances for U.S. and foreign national direct hire and contract personnel, field travel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Service (ICASS) costs, and general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Panama					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Border Control Enhancement					
National Police	750	-	650	-	550
National Air Service	500	-	250	-	250
Border Enhancement	500	-	400	-	250
National Maritime Service	750	-	650	-	600
Port Security	240	-	0	-	250
Sub-Total	2,740	-	1,950	-	1,900
Law Enforcement Enhancement					
Public Ministry Special Investigations Unit	500	-	0	-	0
Panamanian Customs Service	200	-	300	-	200
Technical Judicial Police	500	-	500	-	350
Financial Investigations Unit	200	-	150	-	150
Law Enforcement Modernization	500	-	375	-	300
Sub-Total	1,900	-	1,325	-	1,000
Anti-Corruption Initiatives	450	-	350	-	300
Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction	100	-	75	-	50
Program Development and Support					
U.S. Personnel	320	-	303	-	300
Non-U.S. Personnel	45	-	45	-	45
ICASS Costs	300	-	310	-	310
Program Support	97	-	97	-	95
Sub-Total	762	-	755	-	750
Total	5,952	-	4,455	-	4,000

Peru

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request
115,370	106,920	98,500

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The Government of Peru (GOP) institutionalizes policy-making and coordination and begins to take over management of certain counternarcotics programs. Indicators include:

The maintenance and operation of Peruvian National Police air wing is performed 100 percent by Peruvian nationals. USG contractor provides oversight on maintenance, training, and operations of equipment and helicopters.

Completion of upgrades to the INL helicopters operated by the police aviation unit allows the extension of counternarcotics law enforcement efforts to remote areas of Peru.

Improved coordination and capabilities of Peruvian agencies involved in counternarcotics law enforcement lead to more effective action against illicit drug trafficking.

Implement the development and maintenance of a comprehensive maritime and port interdiction program to diminish substantially the exploitation of Peru's northern ports by narcotraffickers.

Improvements in the efficiency of the Peruvian judicial sector allow it to effectively prosecute drug cases.

Continuing USG support for special narcotics prosecutors and support for judicial personnel in regions with heavy narcotics caseloads results in an increase in the number of arrests/prosecutions of major criminals and narcotics traffickers and a decrease in pre-trial detention time.

The illegal cultivation of coca and opium poppy is reduced and eventually Peru becomes a marginal rather than major source of illicit drugs and drug trafficking.

Programmed and voluntary eradication will eliminate 12,500 hectares of illicit coca in CY 2007.

The GOP identifies coca for traditional licit uses and establishes tracking system.

The GOP, with the help of the USG, develops a reconnaissance capability to identify and eradicate opium poppy cultivations.

The number of port and road counternarcotics interdiction checkpoints east of the Peruvian Andes is increased by ten percent in 2006, resulting in a ten percent increase in the number and amount of cocaine seizures over previous years.

Continued efforts to upgrade Peruvian National Police Narcotics Directorate (DIRANDRO) and National Taxation Administration (SUNAT) Customs operations at Peru's ports leads to an increase in drug seizures from commercial planes and passengers. Assistance to Peruvian Postal Service (SERPOST) results in increased drug seizures from mail.

New equipment for Financial Investigation Unit (FIU) makes it more effective and the number of drug-related money laundering arrests and prosecutions increase by 10 percent a year.

Improvements in alternative economic and social infrastructure and services; increased legal income generation; and social communication and community development activities provide incentives for communities of farmers to eliminate illicit coca cultivation. This is coordinated with programmed eradication to create and expand coca-free zones.

Implementation of comprehensive macroeconomic policy reforms expands the licit economy.

An increased awareness of the dangers of drug trafficking and drug abuse increases public support for counternarcotics policies and leads to a reduction in the demand for illicit drugs.

Peru generates statistical data on public concerns about drug abuse and related criminal activity. The data is used to design, implement and evaluate public awareness campaigns.

Both public support and GOP political will for law enforcement efforts against illegal drug cultivation and trafficking are realized and maintained at high levels.

Both survey results and GOP actions indicate that Peruvians will no longer tolerate illegal drug cultivation and trafficking.

Program Justification

Peru is the second largest cocaine producing country in the world and a major exporter of cocaine and cocaine base to markets in South America, Mexico, the United States, and Europe. USG coca cultivation estimates increased 38 percent in 2005, partially due to expansion of the sample area to include new areas of cultivation. Cultivation within the 2004 boundaries increased 23 per cent. In addition, narcotraffickers appear to be increasing the

density of coca plants per hectare and speeding up the harvest cycle. Peru has a limited legal market for coca leaf: medical use of alkaloids and commercial use of flavoring in the United States and Europe and traditional uses – legitimate use accounts for only 9,000 metric tons of leaf, a fraction of the 62,500 metric tons USG estimates believe could be being produced.

Despite pledges by President Toledo to eliminate drug production during his administration, the country lacks the financial resources and equipment to adequately address drug production and consumption. However, the past two years has seen an increase in political will, as the GOP recognizes the danger of allowing its territory to be taken over by the drug industry. One cause for concern is the growing evidence of links between the Sendero Luminoso and cocalers in the Upper Huallaga and Apurimac and Ene River Valleys.

Program Accomplishments

In 2005, the GOP made significant advances against drugs. Despite record eradication, they lost ground against cultivation. GOP eradication efforts resulted in a steady decline in coca cultivation from a high of 115,000 hectares in the 1990s. By CY 2003 the total cultivated was 31,150 hectares, but the decrease slowed and cultivation had risen to 38,000 hectares by 2005. This 2005 estimate includes 4,000 hectares in areas that had not been previously measured and increases in the traditional areas of the Huallaga and Aguaytia.

The growth in cultivation occurred despite the eradication of nearly 10,500 hectares of coca in CY 2004 (7,605 forced eradication and 2,700 voluntary) and CY 2005 eradication of 12,208 hectares (8,967 programmed, 3,242 voluntary). Expansion of coca is probably related to the sustained high prices for coca and the perception of impunity fostered by initial government reluctance to confront growers.

The 2005 eradication total was achieved despite continued attacks on eradicators and alternative development personnel. Eradicators struck core areas and zones of expansion, such as the remote Puno area. The GOP also eliminated seedling nurseries that could have planted another 3,540 hectares of illegal coca and destroyed 49 rustic labs associated with the fields.

In 2005, INL also continued supporting voluntary coca eradication – implemented by USAID and the GOP and verified by INL-supported Peruvian teams. In 2005, voluntary eradication exceeded its annual target with the elimination of 3,242 hectares of coca.

The PNP reported that they eradicated 92 hectares of opium fields in CY 2005. Limited intelligence, the remoteness of the growing areas, and heavy cloud cover has made it difficult to locate and eradicate the poppy. For the first time, in 2005, USG survey efforts detected opium poppy, discovering 229 probable fields. The average field size was less than 0.1 hectare. In April 2005, a PNP investigation resulted in the seizure of 412 kilograms of opium latex in Chiclayo Province. It is unknown if these sizeable seizures are related to increased opium poppy cultivation in Peru. Intelligence indicates that opium products are shipped via land routes to Ecuador and Colombia for conversion to morphine base and heroin.

During 2005, the DIRANDRO continued to conduct “rolling” interdiction in the Monzon Valley and in the Apurimac/Ene River Valleys (VRAE) Valley to disrupt trade and drive down the price of leaf. In 2005, DIRANDRO destroyed 1,100 clandestine cocaine base laboratories and 22 cocaine HCL labs; 1,525 tons of coca leaf, 587 tons of precursor chemicals; 11.27 metric tons of cocaine hydrochloride; 4.5 tons of cocaine base; 95.5 hectares of opium; 500.7 kilos of opium latex; six kgs. of opium alkaloids; and 1,146 kgs. of marijuana.

Port container inspections and manifest reviews continued in major ports. In cooperation with U.S. law enforcement agencies, private shipping companies improved their abilities to monitor sea cargo containers. They provided DIRANDRO and Peruvian Customs with information to support investigations of major Peruvian and other international trafficking organizations using sea cargo containers to transport large shipments of cocaine to the United States, Mexico, and Europe. Port programs directed at interdicting maritime shipments of drugs have begun to pay-off. Over 11 metric tons of Peruvian cocaine was seized in Peru or in transit to consumer destinations in CY 2005.

Fernando Zevallos-Gonzales, an Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC)-designated Kingpin and a Department of Justice Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF)-designated priority target, was taken into custody on November 19, 2005. Zevallos was sentenced by a Peruvian court to 20 years in jail in December. Two of his key lieutenants, Jorge Chavez-Montoya and Jesus Manuel Francia-Pesaque, were arrested separately on charges including drug trafficking and witness intimidation.

There has been a remarkable turn around in public opinion over the past two years, from unexamined sympathy for “oppressed” coca farmers to widespread recognition of the link between coca leaf cultivation and drug consumption.

In the Alternative Development program, over 3,200 hectares of coca were eradicated in these communities in CY2005. Since the beginning of the Andean Counterdrug Initiative, more than 31,000 families have been included in productive activities, including almost 40,000 hectares of licit crops and the completion of 442 infrastructure projects including hundreds of kilometers of road rehabilitation and maintenance, 27 bridges, over 200 water systems, schools, health posts, and 12 electricity systems among others. In 2005, the program concluded the \$30 million rehabilitation of the Fernando Belaunde Terry highway, which will remove a major barrier to legal economic development in an area that has been plagued with narco-trafficking for over twenty years. In FY 2005, \$22.5 million in new sales of licit products in coca growing regions was generated.

FY 2007 Program

Interdiction and Eradication

Law Enforcement Support: As in the past, interdiction operations will be conducted by air, on land, in seaports, on rivers, and with the use of dogs. FY 2007 plans include providing

continuing training and field exercises for existing police and the new officers now emerging from the police academies, including training by the FBI, DEA, and police professionals. This will enhance the capabilities of DIRANDRO to conduct advanced road interdiction, riot control, greater security for eradication teams, and interdiction in hard-core areas. With more trained police, we will have enough police personnel to cover areas of expansion as well as traditional growing areas.

Increased police in the field requires a concomitant increase in air and land transportation, communications, technical equipment for drug detection and other operational support. The canine unit will be expanded, with additional dogs and handlers.

Aviation Support: Aviation support is essential to interdiction and eradication. Increased number of police and eradicators, and expansion of the area of operations will fully engage the 24 Huey IIs that will be operational in 2007, plus two INL-owned fixed wing aircraft, and available Peruvian MI-17 helicopters. FY 2007 funds will also cover fuel, maintenance, hangars and warehousing, aircraft rental when needed, and operational support for PNP Aviation (DIRAVPOL) personnel.

Eradication and interdiction missions are becoming more difficult and dangerous as Sendero Luminoso openly supports actions against counternarcotics organizations. Airlift is required to distant and isolated areas, increasing flying time and complicating logistical support. To help protect both program assets and personnel, funds will be used to acquire a second aircraft that can provide additional airlift to support the increase of DIRANDRO police from 400 to 2,800 personnel east of the Andes in the next three years.

Port Security Support: FY 2007 funding will focus on expanding Peru's ability to effectively detect drugs smuggled through Peru's commercial and fishing ports through technical assistance, training and the provision of detection equipment. Emphasis will be placed on the construction and development of additional Manifest Review Units (MRUs) for Pacific ports. Anti-smuggling measures will also be enhanced in airports, and expanded to regional airports.

Coca and Opium Poppy Eradication: The FY 2007 budget will support expanded eradication efforts by the GOP's Coca Reduction Agency (CORAH) in entrenched coca growing areas and areas of expansion, as well as continue to monitor new coca. Police eradication targets the near-inaccessible opium poppy cultivation areas. INL supports mapping and confirmation of voluntary eradication. The government increased the programmed eradication goal for 2006 by 2,000 hectares to 10,000 hectares, including previously untouched zones. Funding will support additional manual laborers, security personnel, new forward operating locations, and field survey assessment equipment. It will also require additional funding for airlift and increases in equipment for ground personnel, vehicle support and maintenance, aircraft operations, maintenance and fuel.

The CORAH civil construction unit will provide support to counternarcotics law enforcement and military agencies in the construction, maintenance, and renovation of

facilities in outlying areas. CORAH construction services have allowed the police to establish forward operational bases in key coca cultivation areas.

Support to the Armed Forces: The USG and the GOP are currently working to improve the capacity of the Peruvian military and police to affect air, ground, seaport, and river end games based upon actionable intelligence. Two C-26s began counternarcotics missions in 2005. Support costs will continue for facility renovation and improvement, aircraft modification, fuel facilities and training, as well as possible radar improvements.

Customs Interdiction: The Peruvian Customs Service's drug enforcement section concentrates on interdicting narcotics, principally at the country's airports and ports. In FY 2007, funds will continue to improve and expand capacity through training and equipment, such as X-rays, and will extend it to smaller ports. Progress will be measured in terms of the number of cocaine and opium poppy derivatives seized.

Narcotics Prosecution: In FY 2007, funding will continue to support GOP prosecutors assigned to oversee police and military drug enforcement operations, interrogate suspects and witnesses, secure evidence, supervise the destruction of illegal facilities such as laboratories or airstrips, and prepare cases for trial. Prosecutors are also needed to accompany eradication in confrontational areas to serve as impartial witnesses that rights are not being violated and to defuse protests. With expansion of interdiction and eradication, more prosecutors are needed in the field. Funds will provide entry-level and advanced training to help build successful prosecution of narcotics cases.

Counternarcotics Policy Development: Funds will be used to strengthen management, laws and regulations affecting Peruvian Narcotics Policy. Activities include re-structuring the mechanism for controlling legal coca use, improving management of the counternarcotics agency DEVIDA and providing technical assistance to strengthen the implementation of a new precursor chemical law and regulations.

Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction: Funds will be used to assist the GOP in controlling domestic demand for cocaine within Peru, using community coalitions of anti-drug groups, and in increasing public awareness of the dangers of drug abuse. Community coalitions are used for mutual strengthening of anti-drug groups.

Crop Monitoring and Research: A branch of CORAH called CADA (Corps for Assistance to Alternative Development) monitors and maps coca and poppy cultivation, estimates cultivation for voluntary eradication programs and verifies that fields are actually uprooted. CADA will continue to map coca and poppy cultivation. It will also work with Peru and regionally and to improve scientific methodology for remote sensing and mapping of illegal crops.

In addition, a joint USG/OAS/CICAD Alternative Crop Research and Extension project complements the bilateral alternative development program. This project will continue to perform field research into coffee and cacao diseases, with a focus on finding ways to increase production yields in alternative development areas and developing international

markets. The Institute for Tropical Crops also conducts research for the USDA and collaborates with USAID, the Andean Countries Cocoa Export Support Opportunity (ACESSO) project, and other development efforts.

Public Relations and Media Engagement: As the result of several years of engagement in public information, there has been a change in attitude among Peruvians about coca. They now recognize the link to drug production, corruption and crime. Funds for this area will continue to support research into public attitudes and design, implementation and evaluation of information campaigns. It will also inform the public about eradication and interdiction, while combating trafficker-financed disinformation.

Money Laundering Support: Peru is beginning to acquire the tools to attack narcotics-related money laundering and other financial crimes. This project will continue to provide the GOP with knowledge and resources, furthering USG efforts to disrupt international criminal organizations and activities in Peru. In 2007 we will fund advanced training and operational support.

Chemical Control: The GOP suffers from diversion of essential chemicals for drug manufacture. When captured, police need a safe way to dispose of seized illicit chemicals. FY 2007 funds will support a database to monitor chemicals and detect diversion, support periodic interdiction efforts and a chemical controls program at checkpoints on the major roads connecting Lima to the source zones.

Program Development & Support (PD&S): PD&S funds will be used to pay salaries, benefits, and allowances for U.S. and foreign national direct hire and contract personnel, field travel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Service (ICASS) costs, and general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Alternative Development and Institution Building

In FY 2007, INL will fund, and USAID will implement, an integrated development approach to create jobs in coca-growing regions, strengthen local institutions, and reduce coca cultivation. The voluntary eradication program entails carrying out agreements that include the eradication of all coca in a contiguous geographic area while providing program benefits to a group of communities that share socio-economic interests. Additionally, USAID seeks substantial involvement of local officials through the municipal participatory budgeting and planning process.

USAID/Peru's Alternative Development Program is an integrated package of economic and social development interventions. Specific FY 2007 interventions will:

Continue providing immediate economic and social impact by generating temporary income, supporting basic services, and promoting local organizations and improved governance in areas where voluntary or programmed coca eradication has taken place;

Continue promoting sustainable economic and social development in and around the primary coca-growing areas via infrastructure projects, technical assistance and training to small farmers, private sector entrepreneurs, and government entities;

Continue improving the policy and institutional framework related to alternative development and counternarcotics through studies and technical assistance to key allies; and

Continue generating political will, encouraging behavioral changes in target populations, and disseminating accurate information to beneficiaries through a crosscutting communications program.

Peru					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Narcotics Law Enforcement					
Law Enforcement Support	19,517	-	17,200	-	10,000
Aviation Support	17,400	-	17,545	-	24,719
Maritime Security Program	992	-	2,250	-	2,250
Sub-Total	37,909	-	36,995	-	36,969
Coca and Opium Poppy Eradication	7,640	-	7,700	-	8,000
Support to the Armed Forces	2,140	-	500	-	100
Peruvian Customs	1,500	-	1,500	-	0
Administration of Justice/Prosecutors	1,685	-	650	-	800
Institutional Development	248	-	250	-	0
Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction	1,585	-	1,600	-	1,400
Anti -Corruption	-	-	-	-	200
Money Laundering Support	496	-	445	-	400
Crop Monitoring and Research	3,970	-	4,000	-	2,531
Crop Research and Extension (ICT)	-	-	-	-	700
Public Relations and Media	635	-	645	-	900
Chemical Control	124	-	125	-	0
Alternative Development*	53,866	-	48,510	-	42,500
Program Development and Support					
U.S. Personnel	875	-	805	-	825
Non-U.S. Personnel	929	-	1,545	-	1,530
ICASS Costs	805	-	900	-	1,000
Program Support	963	-	750	-	645
Sub-Total	3,572	-	4,000	-	4,000
Total	115,370	-	106,920	-	98,500

* Funds are transferred to USAID who manages these programs.

Venezuela

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
2,976	2,229	1,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Interdiction

Develop operational capabilities and procedures to detect and seize narcotics and chemical and radiological arms shipments at Venezuela's primary seaports, airports, and border points of entry. Improve follow-up investigations that will result in a five percent increase in intelligence information on organized crime methods of operation, organizational structure, and identities as well as arrests of key perpetrators.

Criminal Justice Development

Strengthen Government of Venezuela's (GOV) investigative, prosecutorial, and judicial capabilities to attack organized crime, narcotrafficking, and terrorism. Assistance will address the serious weakness in Venezuela's judicial system while improving criminal investigations and making prosecutions more professional. These improvements will lead to a two percent increase in prosecutions and sentencing of key narcotraffickers.

Money Laundering

Improve the monitoring procedures of Venezuela's financial institutions as well as their investigation and reporting of suspicious financial transactions, in order to provide actionable intelligence to GOV financial crime enforcement agencies. Accordingly, this processed intelligence will provide evidence for the prosecution and sentencing of organized crime figures and terrorists guilty of financial crimes.

Program Justification

Venezuela sits poised as a prime narcotics conduit to the United States. Venezuela shares a long, poorly controlled 2,100-kilometer border with neighboring Colombia, the world's primary producer of cocaine and an increasingly important supplier of heroin. DEA estimates that that up to 250 metric tons of cocaine transit through Venezuela annually. Drug seizures in Venezuela are correspondingly high. Venezuela's ill secured seaports, particularly Puerto Cabello, serve as embarkation points for multi-ton loads of cocaine secreted in cargo shipping containers en route to the United States and Europe. Additionally,

Venezuela has a poorly regulated financial sector that is a prime target for the laundering of drug proceeds.

Program Accomplishments

Venezuela has a strong record on interdicting the transport of cocaine, heroin, and other drugs. Building on consecutive record seizures of cocaine in 2002, 2003 and 2004, the GOV reported seized 54 metric tons during the first eight months of 2005. In November 2005, the GOV carried out an eight day eradication operation in the Serrania de Perija mountain range on Venezuela's northwestern border with Colombia. Reportedly, 132 hectares of illicit coca, marijuana and poppy cultivations were manually eradicated.

Despite these successes, our counternarcotics cooperation with Venezuela has deteriorated steadily in 2005, leading to their decertification in September. This decline is highlighted by the removal of the Venezuelan National Guard from the Embassy Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS)-supported Prosecutor's Drug Task Force; the failure of the GOV to sign the counternarcotics information exchange system (CNIES); and the end of DEA cooperation pending a revised counternarcotics memorandum of understanding.

FY 2007 Program

Narcotics Law Enforcement

Port Security/Intelligence Fusion Center: Funds will be used to support the Puerto Cabello Container Inspection Facility and the Maquetia Airport Intelligence Fusion Center. The primary goal is to develop leads from seizures that lead to the investigation and successful prosecution of criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking. The same equipment, training and personnel simultaneously provide Venezuelan airports and seaports' with anti-terrorist capabilities.

Money Laundering Control: This project will be used to support seminars to keep positive debate alive on developing and pending legislation and support efforts to increase understanding and application of new laws once enacted.

Administration of Justice

Prosecutor Training: These projects will include prosecutor and investigator training, publication and dissemination of a new handbook for prosecutors, improvements to chain-of-evidence procedures, and assistance in drafting essential legislation.

Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction

This project will serve to increase public intolerance to organized crime, warn of the dangers of illicit drug consumption, and gain broader confidence in and support for law enforcement efforts.

Program, Development and Support (PD&S)

These funds are used for the salaries, benefits, allowances and travel of direct hire and contract U.S. and foreign national personnel, residential leasing, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs and other administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Venezuela					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Narcotics Law Enforcement					
Port Security	451	-	167	-	75
Border Security	450	-	200	-	-
Airport Security	325	-	207	-	-
Intelligence Fusion and Analysis	200	-	200	-	-
Precursor Chemical Control	25	-	50	-	-
Money Laundering Control	50	-	85	-	25
Sub Total	1,501	-	909	-	100
Administration of Justice					
Prosecutor Training	150	-	50	-	25
Prosecutor's Drug Task Force	400	-	200	-	25
MOJ Infrastructure Development	100	-	70	-	-
Sub-Total	650	-	320	-	50
Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction Program Development and Support	25	-	200	-	50
U.S. Personnel	308	-	286	-	286
Non-U.S. Personnel	106	-	76	-	76
ICASS Costs	226	-	216	-	216
Program Support	160	-	222	-	222
Sub-Total	800	-	800	-	800
Total	2,976	-	2,229	-	1,000

Critical Flight Safety Program

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
-	29,970	65,700

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

INL Air Wing assists key governments with the combating of drug trafficking and terrorism by providing aviation expertise and resources to eradicate and interdict illicit drugs, strengthen law enforcement, support counter-terrorist operations, and develop internal institutional counternarcotics (CN) and counter-terrorism (CT) capabilities.

The primary objective of the multi-year Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP) is to ensure aircrew and aircraft safety, specifically structural integrity, of the aircraft operated by the INL Air Wing. Upon completion of this program the Department will have ensured to the best of its ability that the INL aviation fleet will not suffer loss of life or valuable aviation resources due to structural fatigue and aging aircraft. The secondary objective of the Critical Flight Safety Plan is to refurbish 30-year old, Vietnam-era military aircraft to a modern commercially supportable standard, therefore making them less costly to operate, easier to maintain, and more reliable.

In summary, the Air Wing CFSP will:

- Increase safety for aircrews and personnel flying in these aircraft.

- Extend the service lifetime of these aircraft, maximizing their value to the USG.

- Control or potentially eliminate excessively high maintenance and part cost growth rates; make aircraft commercially supportable.

- Increase operational readiness and sustain mission success.

INL has embarked on this multi-level CFSP to improve safety for aircrews and aircraft, to stop the degradation and extend the life of its severely aged aircraft, and to sustain its CN/CT missions. Specifically, the CFSP will conduct the following:

- Conduct a Service Life Extension Program (SLEP) of 15 OV-10D aircraft used to conduct aerial eradication in high threat environments.

Refurbish a total of 39 UH-1N helicopters providing support to both aerial eradication and Colombian Army counterterrorism operations.

Convert the remaining INL Air Wing UH-1H Vietnam era helicopter fleet to a modern Huey-II configuration (Peru and Bolivia).

Institute a depot level maintenance program on the Congressionally-funded Plan Colombia UH-60 Blackhawks to prevent them from deteriorating like the INL Air Wing's UH-1H's.

Purchase four UH-60 helicopters to conduct Search and Rescue (SAR) operations as replacements for the existing marginally adequate UH-1N's.

Specifically, in FY 2007 we will continue the refurbishment and upgrade of aging Vietnam era UH-1H helicopters, refurbishment UH-1N helicopters (first priority to eradication helicopters), extending the service life of OV-10D airframes, and initiate armament upgrades for Colombia SAR aircraft.

In early FY 2004 the Air Wing staff developed a Strategic Plan (SP) to better match Air Wing resources against its mission over the next 3-5 years at a time when the aging of the fleet threatens readiness, safety, and operational effectiveness. The SP formed the foundation of the CFSP.

The SP and CFSP are built around specific annual and long-term goals that are based on operational requirements and utilize standard aviation industry metrics for performance evaluation and validation. The following performance indicators for FY 2007 support these metrics and are concrete and measurable:

1. Purchase one engine for immediate installation in UH-1N helicopters.
2. Refurbish six UH-1N helicopters.
3. Complete SLEP process on four of the fifteen OV-10D aircraft.
4. Convert seven UH-1H airframes to Huey-II helicopters.
5. Procure of two Huey-II (attrition) helicopters
6. Perform programmed maintenance for one C-208, four UH-60L, one K-MAX, and one C-27.

Program Justification

The Department runs the risk of a catastrophic in-flight failure leading to loss of life due to the age of the aircraft INL is operating. The Air Wing has suffered serious in-flight structural failures and has been fortunate that no aircrews and aircraft were lost as a result. The Air Wing has already removed from service at least three helicopters due to structural problems not economically repairable, and will continue to remove further aircraft from service as problems are found.

Three factors have converged to necessitate this program. First, the sustained extraordinarily high operations tempo in Colombia; second, the fact that we have been steadily flying the same Vietnam-vintage aircraft in Peru and Bolivia for over 15 years now, and third, we have never been able to fund a much needed depot level inspect-and-repair-as-necessary program.

The INL Air Wing is maintaining its aircraft safely; or, more accurately stated, as safely as possible without conducting the inspections and refurbishments listed in the program objectives. If an aircraft is deemed unsafe, it will be grounded.

INL has documented steady reduction in aircraft availability, particularly the older eradication aircraft (OV-10 and supporting UH-1N's) over the past two years. These aircraft are excess defense aircraft that are no longer supported by or are being discontinued in the Department of Defense inventory, and have not gone through any major airframe Programmed Depot Maintenance. Many aircraft are over 35 years old and have greater than 10,100 airframe hours. (DoD typically removes from service helicopters that were flown in excess of 4,000 hours.)

Additionally, many major aircraft components are obsolete and no longer being manufactured or have limited repair capability. In many cases these components, such as engine assemblies, are experiencing premature removals far more frequently and never reach time-life expectancy. Failure and removal rates of major components are compounded by the incidence of ground fire and operations in a high op-tempo austere environment. These factors make managing readiness and controlling cost an extremely difficult challenge.

The requested funding for the CFSP for FY 2007 is essential to eliminate these safety and mission readiness risks. The CFSP will upgrade, sustain, and replace aircraft necessary for INL's eradication, interdiction, and CN/CT programs throughout Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru.

Program Accomplishments

The Air Wing provides core level aviation services necessary to operate, sustain, and maintain a fleet of over 189 fixed and rotary wing aircraft of ten types. The aircraft support CN/CT aviation eradication, interdiction, counter-terrorism and border security programs in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru.

In Colombia, the Air Wing, in conjunction with the Colombian National Police, has had four consecutive years of record breaking aerial eradication of coca. As a result of the aerial eradication campaign in 2002 we saw the first reduction in the size of the coca crop in Colombia and another reduction in 2003. We fully expect to see a further reduction after the campaign in 2005 (pending CNC figures as of this time). In addition, the Colombian Army Plan Colombia helicopter program, which provides air mobility for their Counter Drug Brigade, has changed the balance of power in Colombia and enabled the GOC to project force into areas not under central government control for years, such as Putumayo.

The Air Wing accomplished the following spray goals in Colombia:

Fiscal Year	Coca Sprayed (Hectares)*	Poppy Sprayed (Hectares)*	Percent Reduction Coca	Percent Reduction Poppy
2002	122,695	3,043	15	25
2003	127,112	2,821	21	11
2004	131,824	2,899	-1	52
2005	138,775	1,624	**	**

* True Ground Area Covered (TGAC)

** Data is computed from CNC illicit crop estimates that is not expected before the end of the second quarter of FY 2006.

In Bolivia and Peru, two countries facing serious challenges to fragile democracies in part fueled by organized cocaleros and the traffickers supporting them, the Air Wing helicopter programs remain key components of the country team counter-narcotics strategies. In Peru virtually all manual eradication is dependent on support from the Air Wing Program.

FY 2007 Program

The Department of State Air Wing has an immediate need for a Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP) to upgrade its severely aged aircraft fleet to commercial standards in order to sustain the counternarcotics and counter-terrorism missions. The declining condition of the fleet presents the mission and our aircraft with a crippling reality of increased costs for amplified maintenance man-hours and material requirements, and degraded performance capability. In many cases aircraft have evidence of severe structural failures that have caused the Air Wing to ground aircraft. Much of the Air Wing's fleet is excess defense aircraft that is no longer supported by or is being discontinued in the Department of Defense (DoD) inventory. Most of our airframes have not gone through any major airframe Programmed Depot Maintenance. Many aircraft are over 35 years old and have greater than 10,100 airframe hours. DoD typically removes from service helicopters that were flown in excess of 4,000 hours.

Critical Flight Safety					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Critical Flight Safety Program					
UH-1N Program (Long Term)	-	-	10,000	-	15,000
UH-1N Interim Program					
Engines PT6-3B	-	-	3,340	-	1,000
OV-10D Service Life Extension Program	-	-	4,400	-	10,100
Huey-II Program Conversion (UH-1H to Huey-II)	-	-	12,230	-	24,500
Huey-II Procurement (Attrition)	-	-	-	-	6,700
Huey-II Wiring Upgrade	-	-	-	-	1,200
Programmed Maintenance	-	-	-	-	7,200
<i>Sub-Total</i>	0	0	29,970	0	65,700
Total	0	0	29,970	0	65,700

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Latin America

The Bahamas

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request
992	495	500

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Operation Bahamas and Turks and Caicos (OPBAT) significantly disrupts the movement of illicit drugs through Bahamian territory to the U.S.

The number and amount of seizures of cocaine and marijuana will increase, along with the number of arrests of narcotics traffickers.

Bahamian law enforcement, with U.S. assistance, conducts sophisticated criminal and financial investigations and effective maritime interdiction operations that will result in a reduction in narcotics trafficking activity.

Cooperation and coordination with U.S. law enforcement will increase and several major Bahamian drug trafficking organizations will be dismantled.

The number of narcotics trafficking and money laundering cases successfully prosecuted will increase.

Judicial institutions are modernized so that drug traffickers and money launderers are successfully prosecuted in an expeditious manner and their assets seized and forfeited.

The value of assets seized and forfeited will increase significantly and the government will respond expeditiously to U.S. extradition requests.

Program Justification

Cocaine from South America destined for the United States continues to pass through the Jamaica-Cuba-Bahamas sector. Since OPBAT's inception in 1982, the Bahamian and U.S. governments have cooperated closely to interdict the flow of drugs through The Bahamas. Over the years, the drug trade evolved continually. Whereas in the 1980s Colombian traffickers brought cocaine to the islands by aircraft, in the 1990s, it was the Jamaican and Bahamian organizations, which dominated the trade through the archipelago, moving drugs primarily by go-fasts. During 2005, trafficking trends indicating an increase in trafficking by aircraft and a corresponding decrease in go-fast events continued. In addition, DEA reported that Haitians migrant smuggling and drug trafficking organizations were combining their previously separate operations. To combat this ever-changing threat, OPBAT deploys as

many as seven helicopters and other USG surveillance aircraft in coordination with Bahamian interceptor boats to detect and interdict maritime traffickers and aircraft operating in Bahamian territory. Although INL contributes only a fraction of the approximately \$30 million the USG spends annually on OPBAT, INL assistance is crucial because it supports the participation of Bahamian law enforcement in joint interdiction efforts.

Program Accomplishments

OPBAT is the largest and oldest cooperative effort by any government involved in drug enforcement. Moreover, the Bahamian Police Drug Enforcement Unit has achieved an unparalleled record of success in taking down drug trafficking organizations. Since 2001, joint Bahamas-U.S. investigations have resulted in the takedown of three major Bahamian drug rings and hundreds of arrests in the US and The Bahamas. Total cocaine seizures by OPBAT and Bahamian police during FY 2005 decreased to one metric ton from two metric tons in FY 2004. At the same time, marijuana seizures increased from six metric tons to 13 metric tons. The decline in cocaine seizures reflects ongoing DEA operations in Jamaica as well as the Bahamas that continue to disrupt this traditional trafficking vector.

FY 2007 Program

INL intends to continue funding its direct hire position in the Narcotics Affairs Section even though this will sharply reduce the resources available to support ongoing projects. Embassy Nassau concurs that maintaining this position will demonstrate continuing commitment to OPBAT as well as confidence that additional resources will be available in the future.

Law Enforcement Investigations

This project will focus on improving the ability of the Royal Bahamian Police Force to detect, investigate, and prosecute drug smugglers through training and technical assistance.

Operation Bahamas Turks and Caicos (OPBAT)

This project will support the maintenance of OPBAT bases and provide equipment for interdiction operations.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds cover the cost of salaries, benefits, and allowances of locally-hired personnel, field travel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs, and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

The Bahamas					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Narcotics Law Enforcement					
Law Enforcement Investigations	240	-	35	-	35
OPBAT	280	-	85	-	85
Fast Response Boats	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	520	-	120	-	120
Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction	50	-	-	-	-
Program Development and Support					
U.S. Personnel	200	-	275	-	280
Non-U.S. Personnel	-	-	-	-	-
ICASS Costs	132	-	100	-	100
Program Support	90	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	422	-	375	-	380
Total	992	-	495	-	500

Guatemala

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
3,812 ¹	2,475	2,200

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The Government of Guatemala (GOG) is a major transit point for drugs en route to the U.S. Measurements of performance are:

The amount of drugs seized should increase.

The military will continue to provide logistical support to civilian police law enforcement for drug interdiction.

The GOG makes progress in the international arena to actively pursue narcotraffickers and combat money laundering.

The GOG has finalized regulations and is implementing the money laundering law. The GOG will continue anti-corruption initiatives, including zero tolerance of government corruption.

Legislation and/or procedures are still needed to effectively use seized assets. Legislation on organized crime, including wiretap authority, will be passed and implemented.

In 2003 implementing regulations were approved for precursor chemical control legislation. Computer hardware and database software for tracking has been installed. United Nations training will be completed and the system will begin to fully monitor chemicals and detect diversions.

The GOG maintains the capability to perform professional and effective investigations that lead to the successful prosecution and conviction of narcotraffickers.

Number of arrests and successful prosecutions will rise as police and prosecutors become more proficient at investigation and increase cooperation. The GOG continues to facilitate pending extradition cases.

The GOG maintains an effective and well-publicized demand reduction program.

¹ FY 2005 funding level of \$3,812,000 includes \$2,820,000 of INCLE funds and \$992,000 of ACI funds.

Surveys show a declining rate of drug use.

Program Justification

Guatemala's geographic position and extensive Peten jungle area make it a transportation node for sea, air and land narcotics transshipment. The USG estimates indicate that up to 400 metric tons of cocaine are shipped annually by land, air and sea through the Central American corridor to Mexico and the United States. The fight against transshipment, alien smuggling and other transnational crimes is complicated by the ongoing fight against corruption, the growing challenge of youth gang crime and an acute lack of resources.

Several trends are alarming. Drug smugglers are paying for services in drugs rather than cash, contributing to increasing internal trafficking and use. Youth gangs continue to spread beyond the capital to regional cities, bringing extortion, crime and violence. It is believed that these criminal organizations are often involved in other aspects of organized international crime, especially trafficking in narcotics and alien smuggling.

While significant poppy cultivation in Guatemala was eliminated in the 80s, the past two years have seen resurgent cultivation and violent resistance to eradication. There is also some marijuana cultivation for domestic use. GOG narcotics control police carry out manual eradication, interdiction, port control operations, narcotics investigations, and road interdiction and inspection functions. INL funds help support all of these activities, and complement community policing/anti-gang activities financed under other US assistance. The combination of drug-fueled corruption, drug and alien trafficking and crime has the potential to make areas of the country ungovernable and degrade regional stability, economic growth, and security of American citizens. Guatemala's commitment to a corruption-free democracy is being challenged. Already government control of some remote areas is fragile at best. The GOG is acutely aware of the impact of narcotrafficking and related crime and is proactively seeking assistance to combat it.

Program Accomplishments

In 2005, the GOG renewed for an additional three years the legislative authority for joint U.S./Guatemalan military and law enforcement operations to take place in Guatemala. During 2005, five successful Mayan Jaguar operations took place under the Central Skies operational framework, including two specifically designed to support DEA's region-wide Operation All Inclusive. The GOG also enthusiastically implemented the counternarcotics bilateral maritime agreement, including transfers of third country alien prisoners through Guatemalan territory (allowing USCG assets to remain on station to pursue drug interdiction/homeland security missions). The Anti-Narcotics Analysis and Information Services (SAIA, the Guatemalan counternarcotics police) seized almost five tons of cocaine in 2005. The GOG eradicated over 14.6 million poppy plants, or 48 hectares. Guatemala also pledged itself to host a regional Counternarcotics Coordination Center at a regional meeting in January 2006.

FY 2007 Program

Narcotics and Law Enforcement Project

The overall goal for this project is to support the GOG's counternarcotics institutions to effectively disrupt drug trafficking and illicit crop production in Guatemala. This project focuses on enhancing the investigative and operational capacity of Guatemalan law enforcement agencies to disrupt the trafficking of drugs and other trans-border crime.

The program will train police investigators, prosecutors and judges in modern techniques of gathering and analyzing data. The program will increase arrests, seizures and convictions based on scientific evidence.

The program will also provide training, technical assistance, equipment, and operational support to improve the GOG's interdiction, including ports. Funding will also be used for bilateral and multi-lateral counternarcotics missions, such as "Mayan Jaguar," Regional Aerial Reconnaissance and Eradication (RARE) and Central Skies regional deployments. This project funds two full-time advisors, a police advisor and a customs advisor. Finally, funding will be used to re-establish and train a fully-vetted anti-narcotics law enforcement unit (SAIA) with specialized police training, technical assistance, equipment and infrastructure.

Narcotics Prosecutor Assistance Project

This project's goal is to enhance the capacity of the Public Ministry's (Attorney General) special prosecutors units to win convictions against narcotics crime and corruption through improved case development and processing. The project improves the GOG's capacity to effectively and transparently prosecute criminals while respecting internationally recognized human rights. The program will improve the capabilities of special prosecutors (counternarcotics, anti-money laundering and anti-corruption units) in the investigation, prosecution and management of cases. It will also provide specialized training for prosecutors dealing with high-profile drug trafficking and money laundering cases.

Demand Reduction and Public Awareness Project

Domestic drug use is a growing threat and national priority. This project will strengthen the Executive Secretariat for the Commission Against Addiction and Drug Trafficking (SECCATID) through equipment and technical assistance. A drug use survey completed in January provided base information on drug use to guide efforts. The program supports school education projects, improvements to rehabilitation centers, and public information campaigns.

Program Development and Support

Funds will support salaries, benefits and allowances of U.S. and foreign national direct hire and contract personnel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Service (ICASS) costs and general administrative and operational expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Guatemala					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	*FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Narcotics Law Enforcement					
Narcotics Interdiction	325	-	150	-	300
Eradication	225	-	100	-	100
Institutional Development	1,537	-	810	-	590
Sub Total	2,087	-	1,060	-	990
Administration of Justice	750	-	495	-	350
Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction	350	-	220	-	130
Program Development and Support					
U.S. Personnel	228	-	280	-	**320
Non-U.S. Personnel	99	-	107	-	110
ICASS Costs	202	-	267	-	270
Program Support	96	-	46	-	30
Sub-Total	625	-	700	-	730
Total	3,812	-	2,475	-	2,200

* FY 2005 funding level of \$3,812K includes \$2,820K of INCLE and \$992K of ACI funds.

**Transfer Cost of Incoming Director included.

Haiti

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
2	14,850	10,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Development and reform of the Haitian National Police (HNP) continue with the help of the U.S., the UN, and other donors. With this assistance, the HNP is increasingly able to provide basic law enforcement services to the Haitian people, thereby promoting internal stability and a democratic future for Haiti. Effective law enforcement and public order in Haiti significantly reduce the attractiveness of illegal migration and the ability of criminals to traffic drugs into the U.S., while promoting economic development and long-term stability.

Existing and 1000 newly recruited Haitian National Police will continue to be vetted and trained to democratic policing standards to form the core of a credible, competent police force. Haitian police will be able to respond to reports of crime in a timely manner, conduct effective patrols, direct traffic, communicate effectively, and conduct internal and criminal investigations, with crime reducing over time. Incidences of human rights abuses by police will decrease.

U.S. police officers continue to serve in Haiti under the auspices of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), helping to maintain law and order, and training, vetting, restructuring, and monitoring the Haitian National Police.

UN International Civilian Police continue to vet, advise and train the HNP. As citizens begin to have confidence in the police as an institution, reporting of crime will increase. Security on the streets will improve, as measured by a return to normal business and reduction of daily gunfire.

Correctional training and upgrades to prison and detention infrastructure that focus on basic sanitation, proper prisoner handling and overcrowding improve treatment of detainees and prisoners and ameliorate inhumane living conditions.

Reports of prison violence will decrease. Sanitary conditions inside certain prisons and detention centers will improve.

² The Haiti Police Program was funded in FY 2005 via a transfer of \$8.455 million of FY 2005 ESF funds and \$5.8 million of supplemental FY 2005 ESF funds to INL.

The Haitian National Police counter drug unit investigates and makes arrests of drug traffickers in cases that lead to prosecutions.

Drug seizures and drug trafficking arrests should increase. The flow of drugs through Haiti should decline.

Financial Investigative Unit (FIU) investigations lead to prosecutions convictions, of money launderers, corrupt individuals and government officials.

The volume and the value of assets seized will increase.

Program Justification

Police and prison system reform, coupled with an overhaul of the Haitian judicial system, are crucial to building democracy and stability in Haiti. Plagued by poor and corrupt governance and mismanagement, Haiti's police and prison system has fallen victim to serious disrepair, politicization, and incompetence. With a democratically elected government, Haiti has the opportunity to start rebuilding toward a stable and peaceful future. Criminal activity helped finance the prior regimes, and continues to inhibit normal life in Port au Prince, which is plagued by gang activity, gunfire and political violence. Instability and corruption have also allowed drug smuggling to continue, with the potential for those connections to expand to smuggling of persons as well.

Strengthening Haiti's law enforcement capacity is a key U.S. priority. INL wants to ensure civil order and reduce armed gangs' ability to threaten Haiti's fragile peace by fomenting violence and smuggling drugs and arms. The HNP has little real capacity to investigate or respond to crimes, patrol, keep public order in Port au Prince slums, or even communicate internally – basic prerequisites for enforcing the law. That is slowly changing with U.S. and international assistance, but it will be a long-term effort.

Haiti has a dilapidated prison infrastructure which is overcrowded, has poor sanitation and few-to-no services, and is plagued by poor administration, little training for prison personnel and a large number of pre-trial detainees held in the system.

It is estimated that a minimum of eight metric tons of cocaine from South America transits Haiti on its way to U.S. markets. Cocaine arrives in Haiti by go-fast boats, other vessels and by small aircraft. It is then shipped onward by sea in vessels or containers or by land through the Dominican Republic. In addition to posing problems for the U.S., the drug trade in Haiti undermines the rule of law in that fragile country by fostering corruption and fomenting armed violence perpetrated by criminal gangs and political opposition groups.

Stability in Haiti will contribute to its economic growth, enhancing security in the region and diminishing the attractiveness of illegal migration to the U.S. To help achieve stability, INL will continue to support peacekeeping operations, including by providing US police to the civilian police component of MINUSTAH, albeit at a reduced level. MINUSTAH is the lead

player in HNP reform and retraining, and U.S. support for MINUSTAH is pivotal to the mission's success.

Haiti is hampered in its ability to implement police and corrections reform by a tremendous lack of resources, and to some extent, lack of expertise. INL programs will continue to support enhancing institutional capacity, police development and reform, and anti-corruption measures.

Program Accomplishments

In coordination with MINUSTAH, the Interim Government of Haiti, and other donors, INL has identified the following areas for programmatic attention: crime control, which includes establishing basic police operations, and providing training and equipment; police accountability and reform; corrections assistance; and counternarcotics. We are addressing these areas on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

To become a credible and competent police force, the HNP requires extensive training, vetting, professionalization and accountability. The U.S. has assisted in providing training and vetting support for over 1,500 new recruits and 1,000 additional officers in FY 2006. We have made the police academy operational and have begun an in-service training program for existing HNP officers, which will have trained all police in the regions in basic police techniques and human rights by the end of FY 2006. The U.S. has provided forensics training and equipment, as well as training on, and provision of, appropriate non-lethal means of responding to crisis situations.

The U.S. is also greatly enhancing the operational capacity of the HNP, with the provision of communications links at individual police stations throughout Haiti to enable officers in stations to communicate with officers in the field, along with motorcycles and trucks for officers to patrol and respond to crisis situations. The U.S. is joining other donors in supporting the model police station concept laid out by the UN, which involves rehabilitating a police station while the officers in that station are vetted and trained by the UN. The U.S. will have completed a minimum of ten model stations throughout Haiti by the end of FY 2006.

Fifty U.S. civilian police (UNPOL) have deployed to the MINUSTAH mission, joining police from 37 other nations. These officers are deployed in direct contact with the HNP on a daily basis and are responsible for training, including field training, forensics, mentoring and restructuring the HNP, a process that includes vetting. CIVPOL are involved in all aspects of police assistance and are critical to HNP reform efforts.

The U.S. has provided a new juvenile detention facility in Port au Prince, with showers and toilets and an outdoor area. The juveniles have now been moved to that facility from the 4 small cells where they were previously kept. The U.S. also made humanitarian improvements to the women's detention facility in Petion-ville, adding lights and sanitation facilities. In FY 2006, the U.S. will undertake a program to train prison personnel in better techniques for handling detainees.

The HNP, despite a chronic lack of resources, has achieved limited success in the counter narcotics area. During 2005, DEA vetted and trained the HNP counter drug unit (BLTS), conducted limited drug interdiction operations, and selected the members of a Sensitive Investigative Unit that will become operational in 2006. The HCG conducted patrols and participated in a drug interdiction operation from its Killick base in Port au Prince and reestablished operations at its renovated based in Cap Haitien. The Financial Investigative Unit continued to take actions against money laundering and corruption and seized \$17.6 million in assets of a convicted Haitian trafficker.

FY 2007 Program

The FY 2007 program is divided in three general categories, police programs (*crime control assistance*), corrections program (*criminal justice assistance*) and counterdrug programs. These programs began in 2004 and are proceeding in cooperation with the Haitian Government, MINUSTAH, and other donors.

Crime Control Assistance

Civilian Police: The U.S. will contribute up to 20 U.S. police officers to the MINUSTAH stabilization mission. U.S. officers will continue providing expertise in the areas of academy training, field training, patrols, community policing, investigations, traffic, crime analysis, forensics, police management, supervisory skills, police administration, and other specialized skills. U.S. CIVPOL officers will continue to monitor the HNP to discourage and report human rights violations. They will also continue to co-locate with Haitian officers in their stations and engage in joint patrols, to increase public confidence in the police.

Training and Equipment: We and our partners estimate that 8,000-12,000 HNP are needed to provide public order in Haiti and believe a force this size is sustainable over the long term. The U.S. will continue to assist with the training of at least 1,000 new recruits, and in-service training for 1,500 existing HNP officers, including specialized training, such as supervisory, duty officer and human rights training. Together with that training, we will provide appropriate equipment, communications and mobility. All assistance will be non-lethal.

Police Accountability and Reform: Corruption is a major problem within the HNP. Key to reform of the organization will be the involvement of communities, the HNP's willingness and ability to perform internal police investigations, effective command and control over the police force, and widespread adherence to policies and procedures. INL will provide technical assistance in these areas.

Crime Control/Forensics: The ability to respond to and solve crimes is a critical capacity that must be developed within the HNP. The U.S. will continue to assist in forensic training and the development of HNP capacities for crime analysis. The U.S. will also help the HNP to be able to respond to civil disturbances in a manner that takes advantage of non-lethal police tactics. The U.S. will continue to support the model stations program, teaching officers how to respond to crime and run a police station on a station-by-station basis.

Criminal Justice

Corrections Assistance: Funds will be used to continue training of corrections officers and equipment and infrastructure to improve the functioning of prisons.

Counternarcotics

Haitian Coast Guard: In partnership with the U.S. Coast Guard, funding will continue the ongoing effort aimed at restoring the logistical and maintenance capacity of the HCG. The refurbishment of bases at Killick and Cap Haitien will continue and additional vessels will be provided consistent with HCG capacity to maintain and operate them. Funding will be directed toward equipping and training the HCG for maritime drug interdiction operations.

Financial Investigative Unit: Funding – on a shared basis with Treasury - will provide technical assistance and financial investigation mentors to support ongoing anti-money laundering and anti-corruption activities.

Special Counterdrug Unit: Funding will support the operations of a vetted unit of Haitian police officers, established by DEA, with special authority to conduct drug investigations. Funding to support the intelligence collection and analysis center within the HNP will also be provided.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds are used for the salaries, benefits, allowances, and travel of direct hire and contract U.S. and foreign national personnel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs and other general administrative and operating expenses for counternarcotics and anticrime program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Haiti					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005 *	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Civilian Police Program	-	-	6,500	-	4,000
Police Development and Reform					
Training and Equipment	-	-	2,450	-	1,850
Police Accountability and Reform	-	-	1,500	-	930
Crime Prevention/Forensics	-	-	1,500	-	1,000
Sub Total	-	-	5,450	-	3,780
Criminal Justice Development					
Corrections	-	-	1,000	-	500
Sub Total	-	-	1,000	-	500
Counterdrug Support					
Marine Interdiction	-	-	600	-	300
Anti-Money Laundering	-	-	250	-	350
DEA Vetted Unit	-	-	375	-	350
Sub-Total	-	-	1,225	-	1,000
Program Development and Support					
U.S. Personnel	-	-	490	-	510
Non-U.S. Personnel	-	-	45	-	60
ICASS Costs	-	-	130	-	135
Program Support	-	-	10	-	15
Sub-Total	-	-	675	-	720
Total	*	-	14,850	-	10,000

* The Haiti Police Program was funded in FY 2005 via a transfer of \$8.455 million of FY 2005 ESF funds and \$5.8 million of supplemental FY 2005 ESF funds to INL.

Jamaica

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request
1,488	990	900

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The ability of the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) to take decisive action to disrupt and deter drug trafficking and other transnational criminal activities will be strengthened through the development of strong, effective, corruption-free law enforcement institutions.

The GOJ's capacity to detect drugs, precursor chemicals and other contraband transiting Jamaica will improve, resulting in increased interdictions, seizures and arrests.

The GOJ will investigate, arrest, and prosecute public officials for corruption.

The GOJ will improve its capability to collect, analyze and disseminate intelligence for effective coordinated law enforcement action.

Continued adoption of modern law enforcement investigative tools will enable Jamaican law enforcement to conduct sophisticated investigations, resulting in significant arrests of major drug traffickers and members of their organizations.

Criminal justice in Jamaica will be strengthened and reformed, thereby improving the capacity for investigating and prosecuting drug traffickers and other criminals.

The GOJ will respond more quickly to U.S. requests under the bilateral extradition and mutual legal assistance treaties.

Program Justification

Jamaica is a major transshipment point for South American cocaine and the largest marijuana producer and exporter in the Caribbean. Traffickers use Jamaica's offshore waters, ports and airstrips to move drugs to the U.S. Jamaican ports are vulnerable to the illegal diversion of precursor chemicals used in the production of illicit drugs. Corruption continues to undermine law enforcement and judicial efforts against drug-related crime in Jamaica.

With over sixty percent of its Jamaica's budget going to debt servicing, USG and other donor assistance is essential for the GOJ is going to develop and sustain counter-drug/crime capability. The Jamaican government is committed to combating all illegal drug-related

criminal activity. In October 2004, in collaboration with international law enforcement, the GOJ launched “Operation Kingfish,” a highly successful umbrella operation for a number of discrete yet interrelated operations designed to attack the core of drug trafficking, criminal organizations and traffickers. “Operation Kingfish” will continue in 2006.

U.S. counternarcotics assistance seeks, through the provision of equipment, technical assistance and training, to help the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF), the Jamaica Defense Force (JDF), Jamaica Customs, and other GOJ agencies reduce the flow of illegal drugs from Jamaica to the United States; to enhance Jamaica’s ability to disrupt and dismantle those international criminal organizations; and to identify, target and eliminate those threats that pose the greatest danger to US national security interest. The program also provides assistance to strengthen the GOJ’s ability to counter public corruption, increase seizures of precursor chemicals, help facilitate the extradition of traffickers to the U.S.

Program Accomplishments

During 2005, collaborative efforts between local and international law enforcement agencies led to the arrest in Jamaica and the U.S. of several drug traffickers and dismantling of their organizations. Other efforts resulted in large seizures of cocaine and vessels used to transport illicit substances to the U.S., causing an increase in the price of cocaine and increases in cultivation and export of cannabis.

The JDF Air Wing and Coast Guard have also been actively involved in maritime interdiction efforts. The GOJ placed a number of seized go-fast boats and one fixed wing aircraft into service with the JDF Coast Guard and JDF Air Wing, respectively, for counternarcotics operations. Electronic equipment installed in 2004 to scan high density cargo, has resulted in the seizure of illicit drugs, in excess of two thousand pounds of marijuana, a massive weapon find and seizures of other contraband in 2005.

In 2005, the GOJ seized 142.38 kilograms of cocaine, 17,654 kilograms of cannabis and destroyed 391 hectares of cannabis, and seized more than 12,770 Ecstasy tablets. Local law enforcement officers, together with international law enforcement officers, continued to aggressively target major drug trafficking organizations. The JCF arrested 5,765 persons on drug-related charges, including 203 foreigners, in the first eleven months of 2005. The ion scan machine, located at the Norman Manley International Airport in Kingston and operated by the British, has played a major role in identifying passengers transporting drugs.

FY 2007 Program

Requested funding level for FY 2007 will permit the GOJ to undertake an integrated set of counter-drug, anti-money laundering and anti-corruption efforts:

Narcotics Law Enforcement

These projects are constructed to strengthen the GOJ’s capability to identify, investigate and prosecute drug traffickers, money launderers and other international criminals and dismantle

their criminal organizations; apprehend fugitives from justice; detect diversion of essential and precursor chemicals; eradicate marijuana cultivation; and counter public corruption. Requested funding will be used to support fugitive apprehension, intelligence gathering, analysis and dissemination, tracing of illegal firearms, anti-corruption programs, police modernization, financial crimes, counternarcotics sub-projects with limited equipment, training, operational support and replacement vehicles.

Border Control and Port Security

The project is designed to improve the GOJ's capability to disrupt the movement of drugs and other contraband via commercial cargo and conveyances at airports, seaports and free trade zones. Requested funding will be used to train and equip new U.S. Customs Enforcement Team (CET) personnel, purchase an additional vehicle to transport members of the expanded CET between duty stations at the airports and seaports, and support a multi-agency Airport Interdiction Task Force. Limited maintenance support for the newly installed border security system will also be provided.

Maritime Interdiction

This project supports the U.S.-Jamaica maritime counternarcotics cooperation agreement by strengthening the GOJ's ability to successfully interdict vessels transporting drugs. In the past, the USG provided two 82-foot cutters and refurbished several boats for the JDFCG. As these boats lack the speed necessary to counter the threat of go-fast vessels transporting drugs, the U.S., as noted, has provided three go-fast interceptor boats to the JDFCG. Requested funding will be used for training and equipment to establish a vessel maintenance program, and continued support for GOJ efforts to establish forward positioning sites that will enable the rapid deployment of boats for maritime drug interdiction operations.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds cover the cost of salaries, benefits, and allowances of U.S. and foreign national direct hire personnel, field travel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs, and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Jamaica					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Narcotics Law Enforcement	200	-	140	-	100
Border Control and Port Security	220	-	70	-	100
Maritime Interdiction	650	-	230	-	200
Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction	35	-	50	-	-
Program Development and Support					
U.S. Personnel	158	-	160	-	160
Non-U.S. Personnel	28	-	40	-	40
ICASS Costs	102	-	210	-	210
Program Support	95	-	90	-	90
<i>Sub-Total</i>	383	-	500	-	500
<i>Total</i>	1,488	-	990	-	900

Mexico

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
39,680	39,600	39,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Border and Port Security

Continue to strengthen the Government of Mexico's (GOM) ability to control its borders and ports of entry through the detection and interdiction of illicit narcotics, contraband items including explosives and weapons, trafficked and smuggled persons, and individuals seeking to enter the U.S. to conduct terrorist activities.

Complete the five-year plan to harden Mexico's northern border with highly sophisticated non-intrusive inspection equipment (NIIE) at major crossing points. These units effectively and rapidly screen vehicles for contraband, thereby reducing delays of legitimate border traffic. FY 2007 funds will be used to expand the program to Mexico's southern border and major maritime ports with the purchase of up to seven additional NIIE units. Funds will also be used for two additional SENTRI (Secure Electronic Network for Travelers' Rapid Inspection) lanes, expedited border crossing lanes for pre-cleared low-risk commuters. The NIIE equipment should increase interdiction of illegal contraband by 10 percent. Similarly, the installation of SENTRI lanes will permit inspectors to concentrate on high-risk travelers, resulting in a 10 percent increase in seizures at these ports of entry.

Integrate the Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS), which now provides manifests for flights to and from Mexico for comparison with U.S. intelligence, criminal, and immigration databases, with Mexican databases. FY 2007 funds will expand the program to provide APIS information to other Mexican law enforcement entities. Upon full APIS implementation, all passengers to and from Mexico will be checked against multiple intelligence, criminal, terrorism, and law enforcement databases in both the U.S. and Mexico, resulting in a significant deterrence to using commercial air flights as a means of illegal entry into the U.S.

Initiate a training program focusing on counternarcotics for state and local police in Mexican northern border states. Mexico recently adopted a policy that provides authority to pursue narcotics cases to state and local officials. FY 2007 funds will be used to capitalize on this policy change.

Strengthen Mexico's capacity to control its southern border against trafficking of illegal drugs, precursor chemicals, arms, cash, people, and other contraband, heading to the U.S. border before it enters Mexico, thereby providing the U.S. another layer of protection. FY 2007 funds will be used to purchase up to three NIIEs for border crossing points at the Mexico-Guatemala and Mexico-Belize borders, resulting in an increase in seizures. Funds will also be used to provide computer equipment, improve infrastructure, and train border customs and immigration officials at these crossing points, resulting in more effective interdiction throughout Mexico's southern border. FY 2007 funds will expand the mobile interdiction task forces established in 2005 for deployment at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico's natural 125 mile-wide chokepoint, further restricting trafficking by land routes.

Enhance security against illegal activity at principal Mexican maritime ports and airports. FY 2007 funds will provide training and development of security infrastructure to reduce illegal trafficking at major maritime ports and airports.

Interdiction and Eradication

Provide law enforcement operational support and advanced equipment to enhance Mexico's capacity to detect and interdict narcotics trafficking and proceeds destined for, or coming from, the United States. These efforts should result in a 10 percent increase in the volume of seized drugs and precursor chemicals; the number of drug production facilities discovered and destroyed; the amount of cash seizures; and the number of drug-related arrests.

In the fourth of a five-year plan, INL will expand the GOM Attorney General's aviation program (see Organized Crime and Counternarcotics Enforcement program). FY 2007 funds will be used to refurbish up to six more HU-1H transport helicopters and up to three new Schweizer reconnaissance helicopters. This influx of aircraft should substantially increase border surveillance capabilities and provide aerial support to ground anti-terror and anti-narcotic operations.

Continue bilateral cooperation to dismantle Mexico's principal drug trafficking organizations, thereby disrupting production, transportation, and distribution of illegal contraband. Continue to support specialized law enforcement units – fugitive apprehension, investigative, chemical response, and prosecutorial – with an emphasis on production and distribution of methamphetamine.

Improve Mexico's capacity to identify and eradicate illicit drug cultivation by providing operational and technical support to the Attorney General's Office aerial eradication program. Effective technical support of the program will improve the GOM's ability to track trends in cultivation, evaluate the impact of its efforts, and improve its ability to plan deployments, resulting in a 10 percent increase in the destruction of opium poppy and marijuana cultivation.

Institution Building

Promote the professionalization and modernization of Mexico's law enforcement and criminal justice sectors to improve the GOM's capacity to conduct credible investigations based on forensic evidence and the successful prosecution of criminal organizations involved in illegal drug trafficking, money laundering, and alien smuggling.

Continue to support the efforts of the GOM Attorney General's Office (PGR) to institutionalize its law enforcement agencies: the Federal Investigative Agency (AFI – equivalent to FBI); the National Center for Analysis, Planning, and Information (CENAPI), charged with gathering and analyzing intelligence on organized crime; and Organized Crime Office (SIEDO), which coordinates federal law enforcement efforts. Institutionalization of these offices will greatly improve the effectiveness of the PGR, resulting in increased investigation and prosecution of crimes.

Continue the fourth of a five-year aviation program to provide the PGR refurbished and new helicopters that will greatly increase the GOM's interdiction and eradication capacity (see Organized Crime and Counternarcotics Enforcement program).

FY 2007 funds will upgrade law enforcement training infrastructure, thereby increasing availability of professional training to federal, state, and local police. For the second year, the program will concentrate on "train-the-trainer" instruction, rather than direct training of police, to institutionalize the GOM's long-term capacity to train its law enforcement personnel, particularly in northern border states. FY 2007 funds will also focus on modernizing curriculum, with an emphasis on basic criminal investigations, interviewing techniques, collection of evidence, and preservation of crime scenes. Funds will also help improve the physical infrastructure of law enforcement training facilities.

Social Sector Support

Support demand reduction programs that seek to educate the public about the harmful personal and societal effects of drug abuse, conduct surveys to identify those requiring assistance, and support fora for prevention and treatment professionals. FY 2007 funds will continue expansion throughout Mexico of the "culture of lawfulness" program, which teaches secondary school children about the value of the rule of law, throughout the country. INL will also expand a program to combat the growing gang problem, especially prevalent on Mexico's northern and southern borders, through public information campaigns, educational programs, and targeted law enforcement.

Program Justification

During the past six years, the GOM has demonstrated its commitment to improving its law enforcement institutions through an array of new initiatives and unprecedented cooperation with U.S. law enforcement agencies. However, despite significant progress during the Fox Administration, Mexico faces major law enforcement challenges. Mexican drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) remain the principal producer of marijuana, heroin, and

methamphetamine bound for the U.S. and Mexico remains a key transit zone for South American cocaine destined for the north. The 2,000-mile border presents Mexican DTOs numerous opportunities for access to the U.S. market, where they have established extensive networks.

CY 2007 will see a new Mexican Administration assume government following presidential elections in July. INL will continue current programs critical to the U.S.: (e.g. interdiction, eradication, dismantling DTOs) and conclude projects begun in the Fox Administration (border control and DNA database). INL will also continue with its core program to professionalize Mexican law enforcement institutions, expanding the training curriculum and number of trainees.

INL will also focus on designing new programs initiatives to meet emerging challenges. Narco-violence along the Mexico-U.S. border has escalated in the last two years as Mexican DTOs fight to control trafficking routes and turf. INL will begin a program to modernize state and municipal police departments along the border to begin to control border violence. There is mounting evidence that Central American youth gangs are playing a greater role in smuggling drugs, arms, and people across Mexico's border with Guatemala, increasingly serving as mules and guns for hire for Mexican drug cartels. INL will initiate a strategy to address the gang issue in Mexico through prevention and law enforcement programs. Methamphetamine abuse in the U.S. has put a spotlight on Mexican methamphetamine production and precursor imports. Mexican DTOs are increasingly using their resources, experience, and distribution networks to traffic methamphetamine into the U.S. INL will begin programs to increase the GOM's methamphetamine interdiction capabilities and control of precursor imports.

Program Accomplishments

The unprecedented law enforcement support and cooperation provided by the Fox Administration during its six years in office presented INL a unique opportunity to assist the Government of Mexico's efforts to improve its law enforcement and judicial capabilities through the establishment of credible, transparent actions and processes that will earn the respect and confidence of the people of Mexico. As a result of increased bilateral coordination, there have been major advances across the spectrum of bilateral law enforcement goals, greatly aiding the fight against international crime, while strengthening U.S. homeland security.

Beginning in 2002, INL undertook a border security program designed to help Mexico harden its northern border against the illegal trafficking of narcotics, cash, arms, and other illegal contraband. As a result, Mexico has made serious advances in improving the physical inspection infrastructure and personnel at its largest crossing points along the joint border with the U.S., including 20 high-tech NIIEs that have aided in detecting and seizing millions of dollars of contraband and bulk cash. In CY 2005, an NIIE unit at the Mexico City International Airport alone was instrumental in the detection of over \$20 million of illegal drug money destined for Colombia. The Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS), another border security program, now provides U.S. law enforcement agencies passenger

data for all flights arriving and departing Mexican international airports. In CY 2005, APIS screened over 15 million passengers and identified over 1,100 people sought by law enforcement agencies for various crimes. The border security program also saw the opening of three SENTRI lanes in CY 2005. These expedited border crossing lanes for pre-cleared low-risk commuters will permit authorities to concentrate more inspection resources on high-risk travelers. Three more SENTRI lanes are scheduled to open in CY 2006.

Mexico has also made significant strides in improving its interdiction and eradication capacity. The GOM has destroyed thousands of hectares of illicit drug crops (opium, poppy, and marijuana), seized hundreds of tons of drugs (heroin, cocaine, methamphetamines, synthetics, and marijuana), intercepted millions of dollars of criminal proceeds, arrested and prosecuted record numbers of criminals, and extradited record numbers of criminals to the U.S. Mexico also made strides in meeting long-term goals. The Attorney General's office, Mexico's principal federal law enforcement agency, has seen the modernization and reform of its investigative (AFI - Federal Investigative Agency), intelligence (CENAPI - Counternarcotics and Anti-Crime Intelligence Center), and prosecutorial (SIEDO - Deputy Attorney General's Office on Organized Crime) offices.

FY 2007 Program

The FY 2007 program consists of five general programs: 1) Border and Port Security; 2) Criminal Justice Institution Building; 3) Counternarcotics Enforcement; 4) Aviation Support; and 5) Demand Reduction/Drug Awareness. The program is designed to balance short-term operational objectives, which may immediately yield greater seizures of illegal contraband, with long-term institutional development, which will strengthen the GOM's permanent capacity to fight DTO's.

Border and Port Security

FY 2007 funding will complete the five-year program to strengthen Mexico's northern border infrastructure, thereby improving the security of the U.S. while promoting the efficient flow of legal goods. The program will expand to cover Mexico's southern border to stem illegal trafficking of drugs, arms, cash, and people before they enter Mexico.

Border Support Infrastructure: Funding will be used to provide Mexican law enforcement, security, and intelligence services with state-of-the-art equipment to increase their capacity to secure Mexico's borders, investigate criminal activities, and prevent terrorist breaches. Given Mexico's newly-adopted policy of providing narcotics enforcement authority to state and local officials, INL will redirect resources and training to state and municipal police departments.

Enhanced Inspection: Funding will be used to procure and install up to seven additional Non-Intrusive Inspection Equipment (NIIE) units to: (1) improve capabilities at two additional northern ports of entry, (2) provide coverage at three key southern ports of entry, and (3) enhance coverage at two sea ports or airports. These enhancements should increase interdiction of contraband before it reaches the U.S.

Enhanced Traffic Flow: Funds will be used to construct two additional SENTRI lanes, thereby covering the ten largest of the 33 legal crossing points on Mexico's northern border. SENTRI lanes expedite the flow of pre-cleared low-risk commuters, which makes up the bulk of border crossings, allowing inspectors to focus more resources on other higher-risk traffic.

Mobile Interdiction Team: Funding will support specialized mobile interdiction teams through training and equipment donation to assist Mexican agencies to improve their ability to control the flow of people, vehicles, and goods transiting Mexico. The mobility of these teams enables significant interdiction coverage with minimal resources.

Strengthened Southern Border: Hardening Mexico's southern border against trafficking of illegal drugs, arms, cash, other contraband and trafficked or smuggled aliens from Central and South America en route to the United States will be an important element of INL's strategy. As noted above, funding will procure three NIIE units for crossing points along Mexico's border with Guatemala and Belize. In addition, as with the northern border, the NAS will design a southern border-training component to train and equip Mexican customs, immigration, and local police officials in border-related courses such as search and rescue, effective arrest techniques, and medical first response.

Criminal Justice Institution Building

Institution Building/Office of the Attorney General: INL funds will be used to continue to strengthen agencies of the Mexican Office of the Attorney General, particularly the Federal Investigative Agency (AFI) created under the Fox Administration. In the last of a five-year plan to establish a model law enforcement institution, FY 2007 funds will focus on enhancing the PGR's capacity to detect and destroy methamphetamine and other synthetic drugs and the precursors used to produce them. Specifically, INL will seek to expand specialized teams, including the Sensitive Investigations Unit created to investigate criminal groups involved in methamphetamine production, the Chemical Response Team trained to raid clandestine drug laboratories, and Mexican prosecutors especially educated to prosecute chemical cases. Funds will also be used to provide additional equipment, such as specialized vehicles for raiding drug laboratories. INL will seek to increase the AFI's capacity to investigate, arrest, and prosecute gangs, an increasingly growing problem with spillover effects in the U.S. At the end of the program, INL expects the GOM's capacity to identify and dismantle clandestine methamphetamine laboratories to be significantly enhanced, resulting in a ten percent increase in the amount of methamphetamine interdicted by the GOM over the previous year. Training a select group of Mexican prosecutors will improve the effectiveness of chemical case prosecutions, resulting in a ten percent increase in the number of successful methamphetamine trafficking convictions. Enhanced investigation, arrest, and prosecution of criminal youth gangs in Mexico should reduce the number of criminal youth gang members who enter the U.S.

Training and Professionalization: The NAS training program is a key element in strengthening Mexico's law enforcement institutions. Funding will support a long-term train-the-trainer program to build up the GOM's ability to train its own law enforcement officials. Funding will be used for facilities, curriculum, and teaching methods and provide ongoing training and technical support to fully integrate modern technology and equipment into federal law enforcement offices

Anti-Corruption: INL's program is designed to assist Mexican officials in their efforts to fight corruption by providing training and technical assistance to the PGR and the Secretariat of Public Service (SFP), responsible for detecting and deterring government corruption. Funding will support efforts of the PGR's Center for Human Development to expand its capacity to investigate, combat, and deter corruption and misconduct within the PGR. The program will enhance PGR and SFP officials with the tools necessary to investigate and prosecute complex criminal cases and obtain convictions of corrupt public officials through the use of modern investigative techniques and technological advances. FY 2007 funds will also expand both the number of courses provided and number of officials trained in topics such as Ethics in Government, White Collar Crime, Anti-Corruption Investigations, and Management and Leadership. Funding will be used to continue to expand the Culture of Lawfulness project, which teaches school children about the rule of law from an early age, throughout Mexico.

Anti-Money Laundering: Mexico is the primary placement point for drug proceeds from the U.S. into the international financial system. This program will continue to improve and broaden the capacity and efficiency of the treasury ministry (Hacienda) – in partnership with the banking industry – to detect suspicious transactions and to enhance the ability of the PGR to investigate and prosecute such offenses. Funding will be used not only to provide advanced training, computers, and analytical support to GOM agencies, but also to promote an effective partnership between these agencies and Mexican financial institutions and with international partners (such as the U.S.). In addition, the project will assist the PGR in pursuing asset forfeiture and managing seized/forfeited assets, through training in legal forfeiture, asset management, and accountability.

Counternarcotics Enforcement

Interdiction: This will be the fourth year of special emphasis on increasing Mexico's operational capacity to interdict drugs before they reach the U.S. Funding will be used to enhance and broaden interdiction efforts through direct operational support. The NAS will use FY 2007 funds to procure three additional vehicles to expand the specially-trained and equipped mobile interdiction task forces established in 2006 for deployment at the 125-mile wide Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico's natural chokepoint. This deployment should also result in improved ability to control the flow of people, vehicles, and goods entering Mexico from the south - a natural chokepoint for smuggling routes from Central and South America.

Eradication: Emphasis will be on the continued increase of aerial eradication with the objective of significantly reducing the cultivation of opium poppy and marijuana crops - stopping drugs before they are produced. Funding will also support broadening the coverage

and increasing the effectiveness of interdiction missions (especially in the northern region bordering on the U.S.) to seize and destroy more drugs being smuggled from or through Mexican territory.

Aviation Support

Funds will be used to support the GOM Office of the Attorney General (PGR) aviation program, a key element in air and overland interdiction. The PGR operates a large air fleet that includes fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft for tracking and interception as well as aerial eradication. FY 2007 will be the fourth of a five-year plan to provide up to 28 Schweizer helicopters and up to 29 refurbished UH-1H helicopters. Funds will be used to procure three more Schweizer helicopters for border surveillance and up to six UH-1H helicopters for personnel transport and aerial support for ground anti-terror and anti-drug operations. Funding will also be used to train PGR pilots, mechanics, sensor operators, and analysts. In addition, funding will be used to support C-26 reconnaissance aircraft used by the Mexican Air Force for signal collection and aerial detection and monitoring of suspect aircraft.

Demand Reduction/Drug Awareness

Drug abuse in Mexico has increased significantly in recent years. Mexican non-governmental organizations (NGOs) based in schools and the workplace are essential to reverse this trend. FY 2007 funds will continue to fund NGOs dedicated to drug abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation, but will place special emphasis on NGOs that focus on methamphetamine addiction. In addition, INL will initiate a program to focus attention and educate the public about narco-violence along the border. Understanding drug abuse trends in Mexico is essential to design effective programs. As in other years, INL will continue to fund drug abuse studies by Mexico's National Council on Addictions to obtain necessary epidemiological data.

Program Development and Support

Funds will be used for salaries, benefits, allowances and travel of direct hire and contract U.S. and foreign national personnel, residential leasing, ICASS funding and other administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Mexico					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Border and Port Security					
Border Support Infrastructure	1,900	-	8,500	-	2,000
Enhanced Inspection	9,500	-	5,100	-	6,800
Enhanced Traffic Flow	3,000	-	1,250	-	2,000
Mobile Interdiction Team	480	-	2,000	-	1,000
National Crime Data Base		-	1,000	-	-
Strengthened Southern Border		-	-	-	3,000
Sub-Total	14,880	-	17,850	-	14,800
Criminal Justice Institution Building					
Office of the Attorney General	1,488	-	7,000	-	5,500
Professionalization and Training	2,480	-	3,000	-	2,500
Anti-Corruption	496	-	500	-	1,000
Equipment and Infrastructure	992	-	-	-	-
Anti-Money Laundering	992	-	500	-	800
Sub-Total	6,448	-	11,000	-	9,800
Counternarcotics Enforcement					
Counternarcotics/Organized Crime Support	992	-	-	-	-
Drug Interdiction & Crop Eradication Support	5,126	-	3,500	-	5,000
Sub-Total	6,118	-	3,500	-	5,000
Aviation Support					
Schweizer Helicopters	5,250	-	-	-	3,600
UH-1H Refurbished Helicopters	3,000	-	5,000	-	2,400
C-26 Support	2,000	-	-	-	800
Sub-Total	10,250	-	5,000	-	6,800
Sub-Operational Support	37,696	-	37,350	-	36,400
Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction	248	-	500	-	1,000
Program Development and Support					
U.S. Personnel	452	-	455	-	450
Non-U.S. Personnel	257	-	260	-	220
ICASS Costs	438	-	435	-	430
Program Support	589	-	600	-	500
Sub-Total	1,736	-	1,750	-	1,600
Total	39,680	-	39,600	-	39,000

Caribbean and Central America (Transit Zone)

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
3,224 ³	2,475 ³	1,700

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

All South American drug shipments headed for the United States transit through these two regions by land, sea or air. The program will enhance the abilities of law enforcement agencies to detect and intercept shipments and detain traffickers. Performance indicators include:

Increased number of interdictions and quantity of drugs and contraband seized.

Government forces able to respond to growing number of suspect movements.

Broadened and more effective exchanges of information with USG and among regional partners.

Evidence of deterrence seen in shifts in trafficking patterns and behavior.

Augmented ability of responsible agencies to investigate, prosecute, seize criminal assets, interdict illicit drug and chemical shipments and control money laundering.

Increases in the number of arrests and successful prosecutions of drug traffickers and money launderers, number and quantity of drug and chemical seizures, and amount and value of proceeds of crime and criminal assets seized and forfeited.

Criminal justice institutions respond to threats of drug trafficking, narcotics-related crime and corruption more effectively. In Central America, affected governments better equipped to respond to problem of youth gangs through both enforcement and prevention.

Gaps or shortcomings in legislation and regulations addressed.

Measured improvement in prosecution rates.

Youth gang activity; levels of violence/crime decrease.

³ In FY 2005 and 2006 the Caribbean and Central America Regional (Transit Zone) programs were reported under Latin America Regional budget line item. The entire FY 2005 and 2006 Latin America Regional budgets are being reported here.

Anti-corruption measures established; numbers of successful corruption-related investigations, actions, and prosecutions increase.

Bilateral and multilateral mutual legal assistance and extradition cooperation expanded.

Response time for requests under the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty reduced; number of successful extraditions increased.

Number of successful joint investigations, operations, prosecutions increase.

Hemispheric and sub-regional institutions that promote intergovernmental initiatives against criminal activity, drug trafficking and drug abuse are fortified.

Regional bodies undertake initiatives result in legal harmonization, establishment of minimum standards of performance, decreases in drug abuse, etc.

Program Justification

The Caribbean and Central America account comprises ten separate programs: Dominican Republic, Eastern Caribbean, Guyana, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Situated in the main transit zone for drugs destined for the U.S., these countries constitute a first line of defense against drug traffickers and other transnational criminal organizations seeking to penetrate U.S. borders. All are poor, developing nations. They lack the resources and institutional capacities to respond effectively to transnational organized crime, although most have demonstrated the political will to do so. Helping these countries develop law enforcement and judicial institutions capable of confronting drug trafficking, associated violence, criminal youth gangs, corruption and drug abuse serves U.S. counternarcotics, democracy and security interests.

Program Accomplishments

In 2005, Caribbean and Central American law enforcement agencies seized large quantities of drugs and took other actions against the transport and cultivation of drugs. For example, Trinidad and Tobago seized 3 metric tons of cocaine and over 100 metric tons of marijuana. The Bahamas seized one metric ton of cocaine and over 13 metric tons of marijuana. The Dominican Republic made several large seizures headed for the U.S., totaling over 2.2 metric tons of cocaine, 121 kgs of heroin and 280,627 units of MDMA. Jamaica seized 142 kgs of cocaine, 17 metric tons of marijuana and 13,070 ecstasy tablets. In Honduras, over 800 people were arrested for drug trafficking offenses, and law enforcement seized 269 kgs of cocaine, 2.5 kgs of heroin, 1.3 metric tons of marijuana and over four million dollars in assets. The Salvadoran military and police worked closely with USG forces to seize 46 metric tons of cocaine during 2005. Guatemala eradicated 58 hectares of opium poppy, seized over 4 metric tons of cocaine and facilitated the arrest of 67 drug traffickers by the U.S. Coast Guard in international waters under the bilateral maritime agreement with the U.S.

In 2005, Trinidad and Tobago and the Regional Security System – a treaty-based organization consisting of the seven Eastern Caribbean islands – assumed full financial responsibility for the operation and maintenance of their respective C-26 airborne surveillance programs. SOUTHCOM's Joint Inter-Agency Task Force (JIATF-S) will continue to coordinate the maritime and air interdiction detection operations of the two C-26 programs.

Central American countries continued to improve their ability to interdict transiting drugs (as reflected in increased seizures). Belize established a National Coast Guard service that strengthened its maritime and coastal interdiction efforts. There was also progress in regional cooperation and border control. For example, El Salvador implemented a Containerized Freight Tracking System to monitor commercial trucking at its Amatillo border crossing with Honduras. Costa Rica's Mobile Enforcement Team (a specialized, interagency law enforcement unit) joined in cross-border missions with Nicaraguan and Panamanian counterparts. El Salvador and the United States established an Inter-America International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) for the Americas.

FY 2007 Program

Caribbean Country Assistance

The Caribbean accounts for an estimated 10 percent of the drug flow to the United States. Funding will concentrate on the maintenance of Caribbean capabilities in interdiction, law enforcement and administration of justice. Support will be provided to members of the Association of the Caribbean Chiefs of Police to facilitate the installation of computer links to the Regional Intelligence and Information Sharing System (RIISS). An INL-funded project that will become operational in 2006, the RIISS is a regional database of law enforcement and exit entry data. The RIISS will provide links to INTERPOL and permit the vetting of arrivals and departures of passengers on cruise ships and airlines.

Central America Country Assistance

According to the *U.S. Interagency Assessment of Cocaine Movement*, an estimated 90 percent of the drug flow to the U.S. transits the Central American land/sea/air corridors. Funding will focus on drug interdiction efforts and promote improved regional and cross-border cooperation aimed at stemming the flow of drugs. Ongoing regional anticorruption, anti-alien smuggling and commercial freight tracking initiatives will also be supported. One of the first courses developed for the new ILEA Academy will be on gang-related law enforcement skills. INL is supporting the establishment or expansion of Culture of Lawfulness projects in Central America to assist governments in preventing juvenile crime and violence. INL-supported programs through the OAS drug commission (CICAD) complement bilateral law enforcement and demand reduction projects.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds will be used to pay salaries, allowances, and benefits of U.S. and foreign national direct hire employees and contract personnel working in Narcotics Affairs Sections or Offices in the region. In addition, funds pay for International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Caribbean and Central America (Transit Zone) INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005 *	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006 *	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Caribbean Country Assistance	600	-	550	-	500
Central America Country Assistance	600	-	550	-	500
South America Country Assistance	300	-	200	-	-
Regional Programs	500	-	175	-	-
Program Development and Support	1,224	-	1,000	-	700
<i>Sub-Total</i>	3,224	-	2,475	-	1,700

* In FY 2005 and 2006 the Caribbean and Central America Regional (Transit Zone) programs were represented under the Latin America Regional budget line item. The entire FY 2005 and 2006 Latin America Regional budgets are being reported here for illustrative purposes.

Southern Cone Regional

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
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Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Selected law enforcement agencies have an enhanced ability to investigate, prosecute, seize and forfeit assets, interdict drugs and chemical shipments and control money laundering. Enhance the capabilities of the law enforcement agencies in Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay to enable them to more effectively act against narcotics trafficking, other transborder crime and international terrorism.

Continue law enforcement institution building to combat trafficking and to counter possible spillover of cultivation and/or processing operations from Colombia as a result of increased counternarcotics activities there.

Support programs to encourage cross-border operations and intelligence sharing among law enforcement and military to address regional trafficking organizations and trafficking patterns that rely on national borders to evade law enforcement operations and to impede the flow of illicit arms and narcotics.

Selected criminal justice institutions are better able to respond effectively to threats of drugs trafficking, narcotics-related crime and corruption.

Develop host nation law enforcement capabilities to assert the rule of law in drug transit and terrorist-occupied areas.

Program Justification

Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay are vulnerable to exploitation as transit zones for tens of thousands of metric tons of cocaine originating in Andean source countries and other transborder crimes, such as money laundering, smuggling precursor chemicals, trafficking in persons and intellectual rights piracy. The Tri-Border Area (TBA), shared by Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, has long served as an ideal location for illicit activity. Funds are raised in the Tri-border Area for several of the world's largest and best-funded international terrorist organizations, Hezbollah, Hamas and al Jamaa al-Islamiyya.

Assistance will enhance the institutions and capabilities of the law enforcement agencies in Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay to enable them to more effectively act against narcotics trafficking; other transborder crime; international terrorism; and to counter possible

spillover of cultivation and/or processing operations from Colombia; and support programs to encourage cross-border operations and intelligence sharing.

Program Accomplishments

Following on last year's tremendous success in capturing Brazilian fugitive and accused arms/drug trafficker Ivan Carlos Mendes Mesquita, Paraguay extradited him to the United States in June 2005. In addition, Paraguay's National Anti-Drug Secretariat (SENAD), in cooperation with the Brazilian National Police, captured Brazilian national, Luis Alberto Da Cunha, who was on Brazil's ten Most Wanted list. Brazil is seeking extradition of Da Cunha who is connected to Mesquita.

Argentine and Uruguayan authorities have made significant cocaine and heroin seizures and dismantled a numbers of cocaine paste laboratories. In Argentina, training has bolstered Argentina's counternarcotics capabilities, as evidenced by a significant increase in drug seizures in 2005, surpassing two tons of cocaine, the largest amount seized since 1995. According to Argentina's Secretariat for the Prevention of Drug Addiction and Counternarcotics Programs (SEDRONAR) drug seizure statistics, cocaine seizures for the first three quarters of 2005 increased by 66 percent, as compared the same period in 2004. Additionally, the Uruguayan legislature is considering a new asset forfeiture initiative that would allow the Government of Uruguay to confiscate and immediately sell a drug trafficker's vehicle, providing additional resources for Uruguayan counter-drug efforts.

In March 2005, the Chilean NGO "Citizen Peace Foundation", in coordination with Embassy Santiago, launched the country's first pilot program for drug courts in the port town of Valparasio. Following this successful launch, the program will be expanded to Santiago in 2006. Additionally, Chile completed its multi-year, nationwide criminal justice reform project in June 2005. With its completion, Chile's 12 regions, plus the Santiago Metropolitan region have adopted the new adversarial judicial system based on oral trials rather than document-based legal proceedings.

FY 2007 Program

Paraguay: Support will focus on strengthening the GOP's capability to disrupt cocaine trafficking operations, pursue and arrest high-level narcotics traffickers, and to combat money laundering with provision of computers, communications and other equipment, salary support, training and technical assistance.

Argentina: Support will provide training and equipment to GOA law enforcement agencies that target smuggling activities at ports, airports and against major narcotics trafficking organizations.

Chile: Support will assist Chile to increase its effectiveness in anti-money laundering, judicial reform, chemical control and narcotics interdiction by providing training, seminars and workshops; equipment and technical assistance.

Uruguay: Support will help prevent Uruguay from becoming a major narcotics transit and consumption country by providing training for demand reduction programs and the anti-money laundering unit.

Program, Development and Support (PD&S): PD&S funds will be used to pay salaries, allowances, and benefits for foreign national direct hire employees and contract personnel working in Narcotics Affairs Offices. In addition, funds for International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Southern Cone					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Program Development and Support	-	-	-	-	500
<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	-	500

Africa

Liberia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
5,000	990	800

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

U.S. police advisors provide bilateral training and technical assistance to the Liberian National Police (LNP) to continue the development of the LNP as a professional police service.

U.S. police advisors conduct train-the-trainer courses on specialized topics and supervise LNP personnel as they conduct courses. The LNP develops curricula used at the police academy in Monrovia. Basic equipment for training purposes is procured and donated to the LNP.

Program Justification

After more than two decades of conflict and instability, Liberia's ability to enforce its own laws and maintain the peace remains tenuous. The November 2005 election of Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf as President of Liberia, the first female president on the African continent, brought a new sense of hope to the Liberian people. Maintaining peace and stability by ensuring enforcement of Liberian laws is a top priority of the new President. LNP infrastructure and capabilities remain weak, posing significant challenges to effective law enforcement. Additional challenges include rising domestic violence and trafficking in women and children. The Liberian public views the LNP with skepticism and mistrust. Strengthening the ability of the new Liberian government to address these and other law enforcement problems is a key program priority.

Since December 2003 the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) has been providing security and maintaining the peace with a UN Police component of approximately 1,015 officers from 37 different nations. The U.S. contribution to UNMIL, which reached a high of 76 officers in early 2004, is critical to U.S. interests in maximizing effectiveness of UNMIL. There are 37 U.S. civilian police officers currently assigned to UNMIL. UNMIL is scheduled to deliver a draw-down plan to the Security Council before the next mandate review in March 2006. The plan will include a draw-down timetable that is linked to the security situation, an evaluation of progress on developing Liberian police and armed forces, and a forward-look assessment of Liberian capabilities to establish and maintain the rule of law. The UN is expected to remain in Liberia until mid 2008.

Program Accomplishments

With the assistance of U.S. police provided to UNMIL, vetting of the Liberian police has concluded and training of the Liberian police continues. All LNP personnel have been vetted with those determined to be ineligible for police service scheduled for retirement or dismissal. Approximately 2,600 cadets have been trained and 1,075 police graduates are now working out of LNP station houses all across the country. In addition, 1,525 cadets, including LNP, Special Security Service, and seaport police, are in various stages of the six-month field training and are working as probationary police officers across the country. The UN is on track to complete training the total 3,500-member Liberian force by June 2007.

INL continues to donate basic equipment needed to enable LNP to function, including communications, uniforms, and transportation.

The Justice Sector Support for Liberia (JSSL) Team, consisting of two prosecutors, two court administration experts and a public defender, arrived in Monrovia in January 2006. The team will provide one-on-one technical assistance to their Liberian counterparts and assess the equipment and infrastructure needs.

FY 2007 Program

The FY 2007 program will provide up to four U.S. police officers to serve as technical advisers to the LNP. These officers will continue mentoring, advising and monitoring the LNP to encourage better police-community relations and discourage human rights violations. Police experts in the areas of community policing, anti-trafficking and domestic violence will train LNP officers in the most up-to-date police techniques in order to increase the capacity of the LNP in these high-priority areas. Program funds will also be used to purchase non-lethal equipment for training purposes.

Liberia					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Crime Control					
Civilian Police	3,400	-	990	-	-
Police Development and Reform	1,000	-	-	-	800
Criminal Justice Development					
Judicial Reform	300	-	-	-	-
Anti-Corruption	100	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	4,800	-	990	-	800
Program Development and Support					
U.S. Personnel	120	-	-	-	-
Non-U.S. Personnel	-	-	-	-	-
ICASS Costs	70	-	-	-	-
Program Support	10	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	200	-	0	-	0
Total	5,000	-	990	-	800

Nigeria

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
2,232	990	400

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Nigerian law enforcement's capacity to deter, prevent and investigate trafficking in narcotics continues to be strengthened. Nigerian drug enforcement authorities become effective and reliable partners with U.S. and other West African law enforcement agencies.

Counternarcotics training facilities upgraded and expanded; enhanced capacity to combat money laundering and terrorist financing; joint training delivered; training delivered leading to improved investigative and interdiction skills, and resulting in an increased ability to stop the flow of drugs through international airports, seaports and border entry points; new channels for communication and cooperation result in increased transnational collaboration on investigations and prosecutions of cases with West African and other countries; eventual removal of Nigeria from the list of non-cooperative countries and territories issued by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

Cooperation among prosecutors, judges and the police, especially in the prosecution of financial fraud and corruption cases, is strengthened.

Assessment conducted and strategy for improving cooperation developed; evidence collection and preservation techniques improved; joint training of law enforcement and criminal justice personnel leads to improved collaboration on corruption cases; increased investigations, arrests and prosecutions of money laundering and other financial crime cases.

Program Justification

Nigeria, the dominant economic and political power in West Africa, strongly supports U.S. counter-terrorism efforts and has been at the forefront of African efforts to combat terrorism. INL programs in Nigeria are designed to achieve key United States foreign policy objectives of strengthening democratic institutions and protecting the U.S. against international crime by improving the performance of the criminal justice sector.

Nigerian organized crime groups dominate the African narcotics trade, transporting narcotics to markets in the United States, Europe, Asia and Africa. Some of these criminal

organizations are engaged in advance-fee fraud (so-called “419” offenses), money laundering, and other forms of financial crime that defraud U.S. citizens and businesses. Years of military rule and economic decline contributed to the expansion of narcotics trafficking and criminality in Nigeria. Severe unemployment and widespread corruption provided both an incentive and the means for Nigerian criminal organizations to make Nigeria a major transit point in the international narcotics trade. Southeast and Southwest Asian heroin smuggled through Nigeria amounts to a significant portion of the heroin smuggled into the United States, resulting in Nigeria being placed on the U.S. list of major drug producing and drug-transit countries. The Financial Action Task Force still considers Nigeria to be a non-cooperative country or territory because of its weak anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing regime.

Since the end of military rule in 1999, the importance of adopting modern and effective techniques appropriate for policing in a democracy is evident. As the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) becomes more professional, it is crucial to build bridges between the police and the judiciary in order to improve the rate of criminal convictions. Success in this effort is critical to strengthening democratic institutions in Nigeria.

Program Accomplishments

Since its return to democratic government, Nigeria has demonstrated its commitment to cooperating with the U.S. in combating international crime emanating from Nigeria, including narcotics trafficking and financial fraud. With the continued assistance of the U.S., the GON is also focusing on combating public corruption, money laundering and terrorist financing. In January 2003, the instruments of ratification of the U.S.-Nigerian Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty were exchanged and the Treaty entered formally into force. The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), established in 2002 and fully constituted in April 2003, has been credited with the recovery or seizure of more than \$3 billion in assets obtained through fraudulent means. There were 4,324 petitions received out of which 3,103 are under investigation. Out of the 3,103 cases, 306 are under prosecution and 25 have resulted in convictions. In addition, the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC), which has been receiving U.S. assistance, conducted investigations involving 14 governors, several National Assembly members and at least three current and former cabinet ministers. Of the more than 1,468 petitions filed since ICPC’s inception, 803 have been referred to the Investigations Department. Forty-seven criminal cases have been referred to the courts, involving more than 94 persons. ICPC opened two field offices in Lagos and Kaduna, and is in the process of opening two more in the northeast and the southeast sections of the country.

Counternarcotics

Counternarcotics assistance has been focused on the Nigerian National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), which has sole responsibility for combating narcotics trafficking and abuse and which cooperates with U.S. counterpart law enforcement agencies. INL has supported the NDLEA with technical assistance and training since 1999, and the results are notable. During 2003, NDLEA created “State Commands” to ensure a

comprehensive nationwide presence of the Agency. NDLEA now has 37 State Commands in addition to its National Headquarters and ten Special Area Commands. In 2005, NDLEA seized 534 kilograms of heroin, 92 kilograms of cocaine, 51,000 kilograms of cannabis, and 198 kilograms of psychotropic substances. In 2005, 3,067 drug traffickers were arrested with 98 percent of them, mostly low-level couriers, successfully prosecuted. Under the direction of its new chairman, Ahmadu Giade, the NDLEA has undergone a re-organization in an attempt to wipe out corruption and promote a core value system within the agency.

U.S.-provided equipment and training have assisted the NDLEA in detecting and deterring narcotics trafficking from Lagos' Murtala Mohammed International Airport (MMIA). In 2003, INL provided a modern, digital x-ray machine for the NDLEA at MMIA. The old x-ray equipment was moved to the international airport in Abuja where the NDLEA has had great success in interdicting couriers destined for Europe and the United States. NDLEA also acquired three sniffer dogs from the South African Police Service, which complements the equipment at MMIA. Traffickers are increasingly avoiding MMIA, illustrating both NDLEA's effectiveness and the need to increase interdiction capacities elsewhere in Nigeria and West Africa.

NDLEA has been included in all INL-funded training courses dealing with cyber crime and computer forensics that have been offered by the USSS and FBI. NDLEA also participated in a three-part ATF/Customs training program dealing with small arms trafficking through the ports and land borders. NDLEA's inclusion in this training with its Customs and Immigration counterparts contributed to successful collaborations in the inspection of containers and also in identifying contraband other than drugs.

In 2004, NDLEA agents participated in several regional search and seizure operations resulting in the seizure of several hundred kilograms of cocaine in Ghana and Benin Republic. In the case of Ghana, although the cocaine – over 675 kilograms – was located in that country, through regional cooperation, NDLEA was able to seize the vessel that the drugs were transported on and arrest the vessel owner on drug-trafficking charges. In Benin, agents from NDLEA's Joint Task Force participated in the seizure of more than 93 kilograms of cocaine. In 2005, the NDLEA participated in a joint international operation to stop a container in a neighboring country. However, the agency did not let the operation continue within Nigerian borders, which could have resulted in arrests in Nigeria. According to NDLEA statistics, the agency made several arrests during the year in which there was a nexus to major sources for heroin, such as Pakistan and Afghanistan, but as a general rule, most enforcement was focused on low-level traffickers and mules, with no enforcement impact on the major traffickers who manage and finance drug trafficking from Nigeria.

Financial Fraud and Money Laundering

U.S. intervention was instrumental in pushing through legislation on money laundering, and the creation of an Anti-Terrorism, Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) that responded to Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards.

Since May 2003, the EFCC-established Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) has recovered or seized assets of financial crime valued over \$3 billion from various fraudsters inside and outside of Nigeria, and more than \$7 million from a syndicate that included highly placed government officials defrauding the Federal Inland Revenue Service. NDLEA, in collaboration with the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigations, helped intercept over \$3 million worth of fraudulent checks and in cooperation with Federal Express, recovered over \$200,000 in merchandise that was purchased with stolen credit cards.

Initially, the NDLEA's anti-money laundering activities were limited to general investigations. Recently, the NDLEA's financial investigation capacity has been improved by upgrading the financial investigative unit to a full-fledged Directorate. Other concrete steps include establishing an inter-ministerial committee headed by the Permanent Secretary to the President and engaging in constructive dialogue and correspondence with FATF on how to meet FATF goals. Nigeria passed the 2004 Money Laundering Act, which more closely adheres to FATF standards with regards to threshold levels.

Since May 2005, an Intermittent Legal Advisor (ILA) has had an office at the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC), where she is advising and training the prosecutors of the ICPC, the EFCC, and the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP). In July 2005, the ILA organized a public corruption training program for over 50 prosecutors and investigators at the ICPC. In September 2005, the ILA organized a trial advocacy training program for 50 prosecutors in Lagos and over 60 prosecutors in Abuja. The prosecutors were from five different agencies in Nigeria: the ICPC, EFCC, NAPTIP, the NDLEA, and the Ministry of Justice. Two Assistant U.S. prosecutors and a Special Agent of the FBI traveled to Nigeria to assist with the program, which included lectures and demonstrations on various trial techniques including conducting direct examinations and cross examinations, and introducing exhibits at trial. The program concluded with a mock trial in which all the prosecutors participated. Several other training programs on topics such as collection and handling of evidence in corruption cases, money laundering, and asset forfeiture, were also held.

Police Modernization

A DOJ/ICITAP Police Advisor/Program Manager was assigned in August 2002 to assist the NPF with modernization and reform efforts. More than 100 instructors have been trained to teach several different disciplines, including civil disorder management, election security and community policing. The first class of 500 recruits using the new curriculum graduated in December 2003 and was assigned to the Kaduna metropolitan area. In April 2004, a community-policing project focusing on linking the NPF with the Inter-Faith Forum was implemented in Kaduna. Bicycle patrol training was also offered and by August 2004, more than one hundred officers from the Rigasa region had been trained.

In 2004, an INL-funded technical advisor continued to provide assistance working with the civilian oversight body, the Police Service Commission (PSC), in Abuja to enforce its mandate to oversee the recruitment, promotion, and discipline of members of the NPF. The advisor assisted the PSC in drafting standard operating procedures and advised them on

developing a working relationship with the NPF. The advisor assisted the Commission in developing a code of conduct, mission statement, a code of ethics, civilian complaint forms, a system for classifying complaints, guidelines for investigative staff, rules of evidence collection and storage, and procedures for filing complaints. A two-week Basic Criminal Investigation Course was also offered in Abuja to selected members of the PSC's Department of Investigations, representatives from all other departments within the PSC, and the Commissioner and chairman of the PSC. In May 2005, two technical advisors returned to Kaduna to expand the community-policing project to all fifteen of Kaduna's police divisions. The project continues to thrive and has been lauded by the NPF Commissioner and Governor of Kaduna State, who donated 250 bicycles so that bicycle patrols can be expanded throughout the fifteen divisions.

FY 2007 Program

Nigerian criminal organizations are international in scope and have a direct impact on the United States, costing American victims tens of millions of dollars each year. FY 2007 funds will be used for Program Development and Support costs for an INL Section Chief and his office staff. The section chief is responsible for overseeing prior-year INCLE-funded programs in Nigeria, which provide assistance in counternarcotics, police modernization, and financial crime.

In the area of counternarcotics, INL continues to provide training and technical assistance to the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) to support a drug interdiction program. INL continues to support police modernization and reform efforts within the National Police Force (NPF) and Police Service Commission. To ensure that financial regulatory organizations have the capacity to pursue investigations and prosecution of financial crimes, including money laundering and terrorist financing, INL is providing training and technical assistance to the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) and the Special Fraud Unit of the NPF. The overall goals are increased GON investigations and prosecution of financial crimes and public corruption, and increased cooperation with partner nations on money laundering cases.

Several of these programs, previously funded, are in the early stages of execution and require the supervision of an INL Director to oversee their successful implementation.

Program Development and Support (PD&S) funds will cover salaries, benefits, and allowances of permanently assigned U.S. and foreign national direct-hire and contract personnel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs, travel, TDY assistance, and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the narcotics and law enforcement affairs programs.

Nigeria					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Law Enforcement Support					
Counternarcotics Support	550	-	95	-	-
Police Modernization	682	-	-	-	-
Financial Fraud	200	-	95	-	-
Judicial Sector Reform/Anti-Corruption	220	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	1,652	-	190	-	0
Program Development and Support					
U.S. Personnel	177	-	244	-	122
Non-U.S. Personnel	65	-	90	-	45
ICASS Costs	188	-	259	-	130
Program Support	150	-	207	-	103
Sub-Total	580	-	800	-	400
Total	2,232	-	990	-	400

South Africa

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
1,756	594	500

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

South African police trained and effectively operating against national and transnational crime.

Effective implementation by the Johannesburg Metropolitan Police Department (JMPD) of U.S. operational, management and training recommendations; JMPD training facility upgraded; increased number of JMPD and other South African police trained at the JMPD academy; improved communication and coordination between the JMPD and other police forces enhances regional efforts against transnational criminal organizations; decrease in the number of murders.

The Government of South Africa's capacity to detect, deter and prosecute complex crime is improved.

Training, technical assistance and equipment delivered and effectively utilized by law enforcement results in disruption of criminal syndicates and investigation of financial and organized crimes, drug trafficking, counterfeiting, trafficking in persons, and migrant smuggling cases; increased numbers of arrests and prosecutions and increased seizures of contraband at points of entry recorded.

Program Justification

South Africa is an anchor for stability and prosperity in the Southern African region. It plays a key leadership role in the region by encouraging other countries to address crime, terrorism and immigration threats, under the umbrellas of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (SARPPCO). Assisting South Africa on law enforcement and judicial issues directly addresses INL's twin goals of international crime and drugs while serving as a platform for the broader U.S. goals of supporting a stable and prosperous South Africa, fighting transnational security threats and creating a favorable climate for investment in the region.

Organized and complex crimes continue to vex the South African police, which face widespread street crime and very high rates of murder and rape. When the walls of apartheid crumbled, transnational organized crime syndicates entered South Africa and set up business,

taking advantage of established smuggling routes, a world-class transportation system and sophisticated financial institutions. Providing technical assistance, training and select material to the South African law enforcement sector for detecting, investigating, and prosecuting complex and organized crime – including transnational crime – has helped address a key impediment to economic development, support South Africa's still-fragile democracy, and enhance security and stability in the region.

Democracy and the rule of law cannot flourish without a well functioning judicial sector. South Africa recognizes that its criminal justice system is not performing at its optimal capacity. The South African Police Service (SAPS) annual report for 2004/2005 (covering March 2004 to March 2005) provides information on 21 designated serious crimes (i.e. crimes of more than 10,000 cases per annum – a ratio of 20.0 per 100,000 of the population). These 21 categories cover contact crimes (crimes against a person), contact-related crimes, property-related crimes, crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection, etc. During 2004/2005, SAPS recorded 2,399,415 serious criminal acts. Murder decreased by 5.2 percent; attempted murder decreased by 18.5 percent, but rape increased by 4.5 percent as well as common assault (4.7 percent) and indecent assault (8.8 percent). In the category of crime dependent on police action for detection, drug-related crime increased by 34 percent. Although carjacking decreased by 9.9 percent, truck hijacking increased 3.2 percent and the robbery of cash in transit by 14.6 percent. Bank robbery also increased 7.4 percent. The SAPS 2004/2005 does not provide conviction rates because it does not constitute an appropriate criterion for evaluation. Instead, SAPS presents the actual number of charges/cases referred to court and the detection rate, that is, actual number of cases solved. SAPS claims that a successful conviction is not just dependent on the police but also on the actions of the Department of Justice and for this reason conviction rates do not portray the reality. Using this formula, SAPS reported that charges decreased by 113,132 charges and the charges referred to court increased by 2.61 percent to 26.89 percent. The detection rate (cases actually solved) increased by 10.01 percent to 46.44 percent.

In order to provide better security for its citizens, to increase police responsibility for distinct geographic areas, and to improve the capacity of the South African Police Service (SAPS) to deter crime, the South African Government has begun to establish municipal police forces. These forces have limited powers, and are meant to assist the SAPS through more visible policing and by spearheading the initial investigations of many less complex and serious crimes. In assisting the municipal police force in South Africa, INL is also providing much-needed stability in areas where established businesses are fleeing and new investors fear to tread due to rampant crime. The Johannesburg Metropolitan Police Department has existed for about five years and needs continued technical support, direction and management advice. The first Metro Police Academy, built with USG funding, will soon provide training to metropolitan police forces from other urban areas. The relationships developed at this upgraded facility will enhance channels of communication and improve coordination across jurisdictional grounds.

South Africa's porous land and sea borders make it extremely difficult for South African authorities to identify and track illegal immigration and trafficking of drugs, contraband and persons – including potential terrorists. There is no effective system in place that links

immigration, customs, and border control functions at this time. The Immigration Act of 2002 vested all responsibility for border control with the Department of Home Affairs (DHA), which is slated to receive U.S. funding.

Program Accomplishments

Law enforcement training programs for South Africa have traditionally focused on the SAPS as the premier law enforcement agency in the country. In recent years, the program has expanded to include the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) and their investigative wing the Directorate for Special Operations (DSO), the South African Revenue Service, the Special Investigating Unit and the Johannesburg Municipal Police Department (JMPD). Past programs have assisted the SAPS, DSO, and other law enforcement officers through specialized training in a wide range of courses including financial crimes, computer crimes, counterfeiting detection, interviewing techniques, border and port control, drug detection, counter-terrorism and street safety, and trafficking in persons. Relevant parts of these courses have been integrated into the SAPS's, DSO's and JMPD's training curriculum. An additional benefit of the training courses has been the enhanced cooperation with U.S. law enforcement agencies stemming from personal relationships formed with their South African counterparts.

Equipment donated to the police over the past four years has also proved invaluable to the SAPS. U.S.-donated Analyst Notebook software helped the SAPS organized crime units better coordinate their work, detect overlaps in different cases, and follow complex evidence chains. The software has been used in numerous investigations on narcotics, criminal gangs, and the South African terrorist group, People Against Gangsterism and Drugs and the right-wing BoerMag. Equipment purchased for the SAPS' forensics lab has helped the SAPS and U.S. Secret Service agents detect several million dollars worth of counterfeit U.S. currency and fraudulent documents originating in South Africa and other African countries. Computer forensics reference material purchased for the commercial crimes section of the SAPS has complemented training provided by U.S. law enforcement agencies, resulting in increased and better investigations and court cases. The DNA analyzer provided to SAPS, only the second one in the country, is used in forensic analysis in South Africa and by other countries in the region as well. INL-provided air-wing equipment used by the SAPS has contributed to the SAG anti-drug programs' efforts to eradicate marijuana in South Africa and Swaziland.

The South African Government recognizes that one of the biggest threats to its democracy is the criminal capacity to undermine the economy and financial sector. South African law enforcement and prosecutorial sectors lack enough trained and experienced officials who can follow the path of illicitly gained profits although progress is being made on this front. These skills are needed for a wide array of investigations such as public corruption, drug trafficking and human smuggling, and to identify profits in asset forfeiture cases, which are increasing in importance in South Africa. In 2005, the U.S. conducted numerous training seminars for both prosecutors and investigators on financial crimes, money laundering and procedures to be used in preparing the cases; conducted an exchange program with a U.S. attorney to give greater exposure to South Africa attorneys working on financial crime cases; and provided hands-on mentoring for prosecutors developing financial crime cases. The U.S.

is also supporting the Special Investigating Unit develop financial investigation skills and investigate corruption throughout South Africa.

For the past few years, the United States has employed an Assistant United States Attorney through the Overseas Prosecutor Development, Assistance and Training (OPDAT) program as a Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) to work inside the NPA with senior management of the organization. The RLA has acted as a legal consultant, giving advice on specific cases, spearheading the effort to educate and prosecute money laundering and financial crimes, designing strategies to combat specialized crimes, especially organized crime, and introducing the South Africans to innovative law enforcement techniques. A U.S. prosecutor specializing in the U.S. Organized Crime (RICO) statute assisted with the establishment of a national organized crime desk function, conducted training courses for South African prosecutors on South Africa's organized crime act, and provided mentoring on specific cases. A result of this program is a national desk clearing process for organized crime cases. In 2005, the RLA returned to South Africa, at the request of the NPA, to provide assistance with the prosecution of specific cases he was working on during his previous stay. Several additional visits are planned for 2006. Additionally, in 2006, an RLA with expertise in asset forfeiture laws will advise South African prosecutors on the use of asset forfeiture to combat criminal organizations involved in sophisticated financial crimes.

In FY 2003, INL began to support the Johannesburg Metropolitan Police Department (JMPD), one of the largest and newest municipal forces in South Africa, by providing an advisor from the Los Angeles Police Department to work on management, organization and training issues, among other topics. The technical advisor (TA) assisted the JMPD to develop a strategic plan for implementing recommendations made during a 2001 assessment. With the assistance of the U.S. advisor, a 350-page policy manual, along with some other basic documents, was prepared. The advisor also assisted the Johannesburg City Council in their dealings with police and criminal matters, and helped organize an anti-crime campaign. Additionally, the TA developed a four-hour "Values and Integrity" course for new officers, which was presented to approximately two hundred officers. The course is now mandatory for all new officers after graduation from the Academy. The TA is currently working with the Director of Internal Affairs to develop the Department's comprehensive strategy for addressing corruption. Other metropolitan police forces are recognizing the work of the JMPD and are looking to replicate different aspects of it.

Following an earlier assessment on how to improve South Africa's immigration services, INL is assisting the Department of Home Affairs in developing a project to train immigration officers in the newly created Immigration Branch, train officers in the newly created Security and Anti-Corruption Unit, and assist in the development of procedures for line officers responsible for issuance of documents in order to reduce fraud and corrupt practices. The project is scheduled to begin in 2006.

FY 2007 Program

FY 2007 funds will be used for Program Development and Support costs for an INL Section Chief and his office staff. The section chief is responsible for overseeing prior-year INCLE-

funded programs in South Africa, which provide assistance in police professionalization, and judicial sector development to detect, deter and prosecute complex crimes.

Several of the programs, previously funded, are in the early stages of execution and require the supervision of an INL Director to oversee their successful implementation. Additionally, the section chief in Pretoria has regional responsibilities, including monitoring the implementation of UNODC projects covering several Southern African countries that are centrally funded by INL. The section chief is also responsible for overseeing and evaluating the criminal justice system elements of the Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative (WJEI) in South Africa and possibly Zambia. The WJEI is a 3-year \$55 million presidential initiative involving four countries, including South Africa and Zambia.

Program Development and Support (PD&S) funds will cover salaries, benefits, and allowances of permanently assigned U.S. and foreign national direct-hire and contract personnel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs, TDY assistance, and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

South Africa					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Administration of Justice					
Intermittent Legal Advisor/Financial Advisor/RLA	400	-	-	-	-
Financial Crimes	197	-	-	-	-
Immigration/Border Control	197	-	-	-	-
Judicial Administration	197	-	-	-	-
Johannesburg Metropolitan Police	297	-	194	-	-
Correctional Systems Development	118	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	1,406	-	194	-	0
Program Development and Support					
U.S. Personnel	183	-	190	-	237
Non-U.S. Personnel	34	-	50	-	63
ICASS Costs	72	-	80	-	100
Program Support	61	-	80	-	100
Sub-Total	350	-	400	-	500
Total	1,756	-	594	-	500

Sudan

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
-	-	9,800

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

New bilateral criminal justice program for the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) is established, including police, justice, and corrections components. U.S. police presence with UNMIS (UN Mission to Sudan) is increased. International technical experts and trainers are deployed and assist the GOSS in building a democratic police force, developing and implementing strategies for police and criminal justice reform, and training and equipping police and criminal justice personnel.

A cadre of GOSS high ranking police officials begin development and implementation of a strategy for police including absorption of ex-combatants. Amalgamation of Government of Sudan (GOS) National Police in the South and SPLM police, and establishment of a ten-state structure reflecting the ten directorates under the new GOSS Ministry of Police and Security. GOSS begins implementing a legal framework for governing criminal justice, including a Police Act, Criminal Procedure Code, Criminal Code, and Corrections Law, and training for criminal justice personnel on the new laws and procedures.

UN International Police (UN Police) continue deployment to Sudan under the auspices of the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), helping to monitor compliance with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), and provide guidance and advice to Sudanese police.

UN Police monitor, advise, and mentor Sudanese police on patrol and in station houses across Sudan. The number of U.S. police deployed with UNMIS is increased from one to up to nineteen officers.

Program Justification

The “North-South Conflict” in Sudan is Africa’s oldest conflict, beginning in 1956 and lasting until the signing of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). In 2005, the UN Security Council mandated deployment of 10,000 peacekeepers and 700 civilian police to staff the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS). The U.S. pledged support for the CPA and UN mission based on the dire humanitarian situation in Sudan, the continued conflict in Darfur, and the U.S. interest in ensuring that Sudan never again becomes a harbor for international terrorists.

INL programs in Sudan will support the implementation of the CPA by assisting the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) to establish and develop the institutional capacities of the police and criminal justice system. The lack of GOSS capacity to provide public and personal security impedes international humanitarian efforts, peaceful return of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), reintegration of ex-combatants, and long-term development goals in Sudan. Creation of a democratic police force and transparent and accessible criminal justice system in Southern Sudan is essential to developing public confidence in the GOSS and the CPA. The INL program is critical to the U.S. and international commitments to support demilitarization and security sector reform in Sudan.

UNMIS police monitors and mentors are key resources for assisting in establishing public security in Sudan. UNMIS presence helps to mitigate localized conflict and monitor geographic flashpoints while GOSS security and rule of law capabilities are stood-up.

Program Accomplishments

FY 2007 represents a new request and requirement for INL. INL received PKO funds in FY 2005 to support the assignment of one U.S. police officer to UNMIS. INL continues to support that officer. INL also participated in an interagency police/criminal justice assessment in 2005 that serves as the basis for the FY 2007 request.

FY 2007 Program

The FY 2007 program has a multilateral and bilateral component. Through support to UNMIS, the U.S. engages in the multilateral international police effort to maintain peace and stability in Sudan. The U.S. bilateral program complements the UNMIS efforts and supports development of GOSS law enforcement and criminal justice capacities. The bilateral program, developed in consultation with the GOSS and U.S. interagency, covers all three components of a functioning criminal justice system – police, courts, and corrections.

Civilian Police

INL funds will support up to 19 U.S. police officers to UNMIS. U.S. officers will provide expertise in training, mentoring, and curriculum development. Activities will include patrols and monitoring in key areas in Sudan, and providing presence to encourage and support CPA implementation.

GOSS Police Development

A senior police advisor will be based in Juba to assist the GOSS in strategic planning, donor coordination, and institutional development of the newly created Southern Sudan Police. An advisor/program manager may also be placed in Embassy Khartoum. Key issues will include command and control accountability, amalgamation of GOS National Police in the South and ex-combatants into one GOSS police force, and training. Funds will also support specialized

technical assistance, procurement of non-lethal equipment, and improvements for police infrastructure.

Criminal Justice Reform

Coordinated closely with on-going U.S. and international donor programs, INL will support criminal justice reform in Southern Sudan to ensure that police are operating within the proper legal framework of a functioning criminal justice system. The program will include a range of activities such as providing legal advisors to focus on development and implementation of pertinent laws; advocacy training for prosecutors, defense counsel, and paralegals; and development of adjudicative skills for judges. Targeted infrastructure, such as refurbishment and construction of courtrooms and offices for justice personnel, and equipment support will also be provided.

Correctional Development

INL will support the GOSS in developing a corrections system that is secure, humane, and meets international human rights standards. Funds will provide for a U.S. corrections expert to advise the GOSS on strategic development and institutional reform, as well as train corrections administrators and guards. Funds will also be available for refurbishment of select facilities and procurement of essential equipment for corrections officers.

Program Development and Support

PD&S funds will be used for the salaries, benefits, allowances, and travel of direct-hire and contract U.S. and foreign national personnel, and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, management and evaluation.

Sudan					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007 Request
Crime Control					
Civilian Police	-	-	-	-	3,800
Police Development and Reform	-	-	-	-	1,850
Criminal Justice Development					
Justice Reform	-	-	-	-	1,850
Correctional Services Development	-	-	-	-	1,250
<i>Sub-Total</i>	-	-	-	-	8,750
Program Development and Support					
U.S. Personnel	-	-	-	-	250
Non-U.S. Personnel	-	-	-	-	200
ICASS Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Program Support	-	-	-	-	600
<i>Sub-Total</i>	-	-	-	-	1,050
<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	-	9,800

Women's Justice Empowerment Initiative

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
1,200	-	9,500

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

To reduce violence against women by strengthening the capacity of the legal system to protect women and punish violators; to improve police capacity to investigate reports of sexual violence and abusive acts against women; and to strengthen the capacity of the judicial and prosecutorial sectors in prosecuting and adjudicating such crimes.

Training, technical assistance and equipment delivered and effectively utilized by police, prosecutors, and judges result in increased numbers of arrests and prosecutions in cases related to sexual violence and abuse cases against women.

Program Justification

In June 2005, the White House announced the Women's Justice Empowerment Initiative (WJEI) to assist the existing efforts of four African countries to combat sexual violence and abuse against women in Africa. The participating countries are Benin, Kenya, South Africa, and Zambia. As the programs in these four nations develop, their successes are expected to produce a ripple effect through other countries in the region.

The NSC undertook the initial design, designating the Department of Justice (ICITAP and OPDAT) through INL as the implementing agency. To address violence against women, the initiative is using a three pronged approach: increase awareness of violence against women and the need to empower women through public awareness; improve the legal system to better address cases of such violence; and address the needs of survivors of such violence through rehabilitation and reintegration. INL is responsible for the criminal justice development aspect of the initiative.

Many African nations have already taken steps to improve legal rights for women, including new sexual offenses laws, higher penalties for sexually violent offenses against women, anti-trafficking and prostitution legislation, and laws which grant women greater rights to property and inheritance. Through the WJEI, training and technical assistance will be provided to allow for adequate implementation.

Program Accomplishments

An initial phase of assessment visits to each of the four countries was completed in February 2006. It was undertaken by a joint interagency assessment team, including INL, DOJ (ICITAP and OPDAT), USAID, State and the NSC. Embassy and USAID representatives from the host country were involved in the assessments as well. The purpose of the assessment was to obtain a clear understanding of the breadth and severity of violence against women as well as the current situation in each country, including a review of existing policies and laws, perceptions, and services already available. The assessment was also an opportunity to gauge each government's willingness and efforts to date to address the problems. Building on this, the team defined the appropriate programmatic approaches to address and reduce violence against women in each of the four countries.

FY 2007 Program

INL is responsible for the criminal justice development aspect of the initiative, specifically the strengthening of the capacity of the legal system to protect women from violence and to punish offenders. Based on the findings of the assessment visits, FY 2007 funds will be used to provide training, technical assistance, and equipment needed to achieve the goals of strengthening: the police's capacity to investigate reports of abused and arrest; the court system's capacity to prosecute offenders; and laws supporting women's justice and empowerment.

Women's Justice Empowerment Initiative					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative	1,200	-	-	-	9,500
<i>Total</i>	1,200	-	-	-	9,500

Africa Regional

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
1,512	594	500

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The capacity of the criminal justice sector within targeted Sub-Saharan African nations to detect, investigate and prosecute crimes of concern to the U.S. (including illegal immigration and terrorism) will continue to be strengthened.

Skills-based training will continue to be emphasized; technical assistance, training and equipment delivered to and effectively utilized by recipients; increased numbers of criminal investigations conducted by police; improved quality of evidence used in criminal court cases; and improved bilateral law enforcement cooperation and information sharing.

Sustainable improvements in law enforcement capabilities in select Sub-Saharan African countries will continue through the modernization and professionalization of law enforcement groups within the region.

Increased numbers trained at select police training facilities; development and implementation of modern curricula and adult teaching methodologies in select police training facilities; development and implementation of strategic plans for improving law enforcement training; and improved bilateral law enforcement cooperation result in more effective law enforcement.

Program Justification

Criminal activities throughout the African continent corrupt and weaken governments, undermine progress towards the establishment of democratic institutions, hinder economic growth and foreign investment, and create an attractive environment for terrorism and other transnational crime. Police professionalization and institutional development of the criminal justice sectors are keys to supporting democracy.

East and Southern Africa (Tanzania, Uganda, and Mozambique) comprise a transit route for African and Asian criminal activities including trafficking in narcotics, persons, and other contraband; alien smuggling; money laundering; financial crime; and terrorist attacks.

West Africa (Ghana) is a major transit hub for narcotics trafficking, trafficking of persons, small arms, financial fraud, and fraudulent documents directly affecting U.S. citizens. Weak

criminal justice institutions across Africa have made the continent a safe haven for organized crime groups, including terrorist cells. Since September 11, 2001, and the crackdown on traditional transshipment routes for drugs and arms, Africa has become a convenient alternative route for illegal contraband heading for the U.S. and Europe.

INL crime and drug programs in African countries support the development of professional and sustainable law enforcement institutions capable of detecting and deterring criminals operating in their territories. By making African countries less attractive to criminal elements, INL programs foster the rule of law that forms the bedrock upon which the USG's broader goals of democracy and prosperity are established.

Program Accomplishments

Programs aimed at institutional law enforcement development in Sub-Saharan Africa have met with success despite limited funding and brief histories. Notable among these successes has been the investment by governments in Uganda, Ghana and Tanzania to maximize INL assistance by replicating USG training and methods, and funding laboratory upgrades beyond that provided by INL.

During the past few years, the Tanzanian Police Force (TPF) has received civil disorder management training, including the development of a riot deployment strategy designed by command-level officers with the assistance of a U.S. advisor. In August 2004, two instructors delivered two iterations of a Basic Skills Training Development Course in Tanzania. The consultants worked with police to institutionalize a skills-based training curriculum adapted for the Tanzanian context. Approximately 40 student-trainers from regions throughout the country attended the training. At the conclusion of the program the equipment used, valued at approximately \$10,000, was donated to Tanzanian law enforcement. The instructors noted marked improvement in crime scene management and forensic evidence collection. Previously, upon arriving at a crime scene, officers would step all over the evidence and not search for possible assailants in the area surrounding the crime scene. Following training, officers are better educated at actively managing crime scenes and collecting evidence. Officer safety and proper first responder tactics have improved as well. In 2005, two instructors presented two iterations of a two-week Basic Criminal Investigations Course. A total of 55 TPF Criminal Investigations Division (CID) detectives and trainers attended the training. The first iteration culminated with a mock criminal investigation and courtroom exercise involving a rape scenario. In anticipation of the October 2005 Tanzanian presidential election, INL funded refresher Civil Disorder Management (CDM) and election security training to selected members of the TPF to prepare them for civil disorder that might occur. This training targeted TPF command officers, line officers, and instructors. Reports following the election indicated that there were no casualties resulting from violence associated with the elections in the mainland. The riot police dispersed crowds without the use of deadly weapons, carrying with them only riot equipment, much of which was provided by INL. INL-funded training gave the officers and their senior commanders the confidence, skills, and equipment needed to control civil disorder in a professional and constructive manner. Having institutionalized CDM training at its basic academy in Masindi, the TPF has trained an additional one thousand TPF members in CDM.

In Mozambique, assistance to the forensic laboratory at the National Police Sciences Academy (ACIPOL) continued. INL funded a technical advisor to work with the Academy's specialists to develop a forensic curriculum and an implementation strategy to optimize ACIPOL's effectiveness. The strategic plan, designed in coordination with Spanish and Portuguese police assigned to ACIPOL, capitalized on the expertise and investment of other donors and prevented duplication of efforts. Implementation of the strategic plan began in 2003 and included Police First Responder Courses (FPR) and Basic Criminal Investigation (BCI) courses for 340 police cadets and 8 prosecutors. Additional training offered in 2003 included a Sex Crimes Investigation Course and a Criminal Intelligence Management Course for 53 cadets. From January through March 2004, a consultant assigned to the ACIPOL programs continued to provide technical assistance in Maputo. Forensic assistance to ACIPOL continued during 2005. Three classrooms were renovated and modified for use as training laboratories in the areas of fingerprints, questioned documents, photography and drugs. The final installation of the fume hoods was completed in the fourth quarter of 2005. Crime Scene Kits and Drug Field Testing Kits were purchased and delivered in anticipation of the training scheduled for 2006.

A Community Policing Program in 2005-2006 expanded upon previous INL-funded activities, incorporating additional actors in the law enforcement community in Mozambique. A well-executed community-policing program will serve to increase the gathering of criminal intelligence and will help assuage the mistrust felt between the police and the communities in which they serve.

INL funded the establishment of a bicycle patrol program in Accra, Ghana to advance the concept of community policing. Since the program's launch in 2002, the Accra patrol team has inspired a new initiative to duplicate the bicycle patrol concept in Kumasi, a regional capital in the southern part of Ghana. In August 2004, 40 patrol bicycles were donated to the Ghana Police Service (GPS) to create a new community policing patrol unit in Kumasi. The Ghanaians are coordinating the training of the new officers, applying the "train the trainers" concept.

In July 2005, instructors presented a comprehensive 18-week train-the-trainer program to thirty members of the Ghanaian Police Force. The instructors imparted Problem Based Learning (PBL) techniques, which have proved to be extremely effective throughout Africa. The instructors worked with the students to tailor a Basic Recruit Training (BRT) curriculum to meet the needs of the Ghanaian police. Topics included: First Responder, Gender/Sex Crime Issues, Force Protection and Civil Disorder Management. The tailored curriculum will be institutionalized into the police academy.

The BRT training has already positively impacted the investigative capabilities of the GPS. In October 2005, the GPS requested that two officers who were participating in the INL training report to Headquarters to investigate a politically sensitive crime committed against a foreign-national female by a Ghanaian citizen. The GPS leadership has reported that the training the officers received in crisis intervention and techniques of interviewing victims of

sexual assault is critical to both resolving serious incidents and in conducting professional criminal investigations.

In July 2005, INL funded General Criminal Investigations training for 60 Kenyan Police Service (KPS) training instructors and investigators. These 60 officers received training in cutting edge investigative practices culminating in a mock criminal investigation and trial. Additional training on First Police Responder, Field Training Officer, and General Skills Development is scheduled for later in 2006.

The Ugandan government optimized U.S. Government training to fund the replication of successful programs at its own expense. A law enforcement development project for the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) of the Ugandan Police Force (UPF) initiated in November 2003 provided practical training to approximately 550 members of the UPF in instructor and curriculum development, and a forensic overview. The USG-funded training included a criminal investigation simulation and mock trial. An INL-funded advisor assisted the Government of Uganda in the development and purchase of equipment for a criminal information database that has the potential to link with similar systems in Kenya and Tanzania. The Ugandan government supplemented this project by purchasing additional computer equipment.

In 2004, the Ugandan government began applying the U.S.-developed training curriculum to train over 500 UPF recruits. Overall, more than 900 Ugandan police recruits received some USG sponsored training in 2004. In February 2004, instructors taught a 16-week Basic Skills Development Program using a "train-the-trainer" curriculum with 24 instructors from the UPF: twelve officer and twelve basic recruit instructors. In Kampala, these instructors worked with UPF student-trainers to develop their instruction of skills-based training. In Masindi, trainers mentored the student-trainers as they delivered the newly acquired learning techniques to several hundred UPF basic recruits. Since training began, the annual conviction rates of cases taken to court have increased from 31.5 percent to 36.9 percent. In the span of a month, between February and March 2004, there were 39 criminal cases in Mbale; 26 resulted in convictions, six in acquittals, four in discharges, and one in adjournment. In addition, UPF members, across the board, have displayed greater confidence. The UPF has created a training video library, covering issues as diverse as handcuffing and human rights. The Inspector General of the Police hopes to develop a training program that can be of benefit to other regional countries. In May 2005, INL funded management training for field training officers in the UPF, which built upon the basic skills training development program conducted in 2004. Case management training is scheduled for 2006.

INL funds were used for an anti-corruption program to improve the performance of the recently restructured Central Office for the Combat of Corruption, formerly the Anti-Corruption Unit (ACU), in the Attorney General's office. INL funded training for prosecutors in investigative and case management skills. INL funds also supported a scholarship program for degree training in law and auditing for Attorney General personnel.

INL assistance in forensic lab development has continued with excellent results. Government of Tanzania cooperation has been exceptional, resulting in host government-funded upgrades to existing lab space completed ahead of schedule. In 2003, INL-funded a senior forensic technical advisor (TA) to the Tanzania Police Force (TPF) to develop a forensic laboratory. Phase 1 renovation of the TPF Forensic Bureau laboratory was completed and work has begun on Phase 2. Final construction will be completed in 2006. The TA assisted the TPF in drafting a laboratory policy and procedures manual, which is currently being implemented. Equipment, including a superglue chamber, computer equipment for a computerized fingerprint database, firearms equipment, and a comparison microscope with a 35mm camera, was donated. Technical procedures are in various stages of completion and incorporate the uses of the new instruments and equipment that have been provided. Training of laboratory personnel continued in Crime Scene Investigation, Laboratory Safety, and Quality Assurance.

Efforts continue to expand the national drug lab in Senegal into a regional lab for use by other Francophone countries in West Africa. In 2003, an advanced Drug Standards Training course for the three technicians at the drug laboratory was conducted in Dakar by a DEA chemist. Portable drug analysis kits were donated to the Senegalese at the conclusion of the course. In 2005, a senior forensic advisor and a forensic chemist provided in-user training on the newly installed gas chromatograph and conducted a two-week drug analysis course for the drug chemists at the laboratory.

Forensic training for the Uganda Police Force began in October 2004, and enhancement of the forensic capabilities continued during 2005. A Senior Forensic Advisor (TA) advised on the lab design during the renovation of the building to house the forensic lab. INL-funded trainers also provided training to the laboratory staff in Crime Scene Investigation, Basis and Advanced Fingerprint Examination, Digital Photography and specialized Computer Software Programs. Additionally, INL funds were used to provide equipment and advanced training in Forensic Autopsy Procedures to the forensic pathologists at Mulago Hospital, which performs autopsies for the Ugandan Police Force.

FY 2007 Program

INL funds will be used to continue sustainable improvements in the capacity of select African law enforcement institutions to combat illegal migration and trafficking in people, narcotics and other contraband; and to develop democratic policing with an emphasis on human rights and ethics. Funding will continue to target states in the region with a demonstrated commitment to good governance and democratic policing, and a record of having used prior-year U.S. assistance effectively.

Ghana: FY 2007 funds will provide training in advanced investigative techniques, airport interdiction, and seaport interdiction to the Narcotics Control Board, which has been credited with increasing seizures of heroin and cocaine transiting West Africa.

Mozambique: FY 2007 will be used to continue a community policing program begun in 2005. Sustainable and institutional reform of law enforcement and criminal justice sectors

will be supported through modernizing teaching curricula and teaching methodologies at law enforcement academies and through organizational change management. Funds will be used to procure additional patrol bicycles (approximately 100) to extend the program into additional neighborhoods.

Uganda: FY 2007 funds will be used to continue development of the Uganda Police Force (UPF) forensic laboratory to facilitate evidence-based investigations and prosecutions. Funds will be used to provide technical advisory services, training and appropriate lab equipment. The forensic advisor will continue to work with the director of the UPF forensic laboratory to provide management and supervisory training, review and enhance policy manuals, and identify the most pressing technical training needs.

Tanzania: FY 2007 funds will be used to continue development of the Tanzania Police Force (TPF) forensic laboratory to facilitate evidence-based investigations and prosecutions. Funds will be used to provide technical advisory services, training and appropriate lab equipment.

Africa Regional					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Law Enforcement Development	466	-	396	-	150
Forensic Laboratory Development	830	-	-	-	250
Border Security	216	-	198	-	-
Counternarcotics	-	-	-	-	100
<i>Total</i>	1,512	-	594	-	500

Asia and the Near East

Afghanistan

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Supplemental	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
89,280	620,000	232,650	297,390

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

INL's overall program objective is to work with the Government of Afghanistan (GOA) and the international community to reduce poppy cultivation, improve law enforcement capabilities, and reform the Afghan criminal justice system to enhance public security, strengthen the rule of law, and attack illegal drug production and trafficking. INL program objectives in Afghanistan are consistent with the USG longer-term goal to create stability so as to prevent Afghanistan from again becoming a haven for terrorists and criminal activities. The following programs are based upon an integrated approach. All of these objectives must be pursued simultaneously on a holistic basis to achieve success.

Counternarcotics

Working with the United Kingdom, which has the international lead on counternarcotics activities in Afghanistan, INL programs will seek to reduce poppy cultivation through an integrated program of poppy eradication, strengthening counternarcotics law enforcement efforts, and continuing public information and demand reduction programs, in conjunction with USAID alternative development programs. Included in our counternarcotics efforts:

Poppy Elimination Program teams made up of Afghans and international advisors will back up governors' counternarcotics efforts in the provinces - urging farmers to abstain from planting poppy and to eradicate poppy fields - and will verify and report cultivation and eradication results to central authorities when external assistance is required.

Afghan Eradication Force teams under the direction of the central government will conduct manual eradication in areas where provincial eradication did not take place to reduce the poppy harvest and to deter planting next year.

An aerial support component will increase the effectiveness of the ground eradication program and allow its extension into areas currently inaccessible for security or logistical reasons.

An aggressive and on-going public information campaign, geared toward persuading Afghan farmers not to plant poppy and warning them that their crops may be

destroyed by government-led eradicators if they do, will contribute to an additional reduction in poppy cultivation.

Drug intelligence, investigation, and interdiction units of the Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA) will operate nationwide to disrupt processing operations and trafficking networks.

The GOA will reinforce the message that underlying public opinion is opposed to the drug trade through a comprehensive, nation-wide anti-drug public affairs campaign (measured against results from a 2006 public opinion survey).

Working with the Ministries of Public Health, Information and Culture, Education, and Telecommunications, the Ministry for Counter Narcotics will coordinate a national drug abuse prevention and treatment program.

Administration of Justice

INL rule of law programs in Afghanistan will continue to support Italian and international efforts and work with the Government of Afghanistan to strengthen the criminal justice system throughout the country as well as provide support for the development of the corrections system. In doing so, our justice programs also support police and counternarcotics initiatives by improving police-prosecutor coordination and helping to arrest, try and punish narcotics offenders. Our administration of justice programs:

Provide advisory and technical support to Afghan justice administrators to improve management, operation and coordination in the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), Ministry of Interior (MOI), Attorney General's Office, and Supreme Court.

Conduct standardized training for justice personnel (including prosecutors, defense counsel and judges) focusing on Afghan and international law, human rights, and criminal justice procedures.

Mentor Afghan justice personnel to improve investigations, police-prosecutor coordination, case management, trial advocacy and adjudication of criminal cases.

Provide advisory services and technical support to the MOJ Prison Directorate to improve the capacity of the nationwide corrections system.

Conduct standardized corrections training in Kabul and key provinces with an emphasis on human rights and corrections management and operations.

Provide equipment and infrastructure support to justice and corrections facilities near U.S. funded police Regional Training Centers and courts in provincial locations and in major poppy growing and drug trafficking regions.

Support development of legal professional organizations and institutions including the bar association (and licensing regime) as well as legal training and aid centers. Reintegrating women into the legal sector will remain a focus through FY 2007.

Support specialized training and mentoring for judges, prosecutors, and investigators on issues such as counternarcotics, trafficking, corruption, and prosecutorial investigations.

Support a specialized, secure facility to contain offices and secure courtrooms for counternarcotics prosecutors and investigators, and Counternarcotics Tribunal judges. Facility will also contain secure detention center for narcotics defendants.

Civilian Law Enforcement

The USG police assistance mission is to contribute to an international effort led by Germany and coordinated with the Afghan Ministry of Interior to rapidly develop an Afghan capacity to provide public security. Our goal is to help Afghanistan develop a competent, professional, democratic police force with the necessary training, equipment, infrastructure, institutional capacity and organizational structure to enforce the rule of law in Afghanistan. To reach that goal, we are continuing to enhance our basic training program with specialized training and mentoring, technical assistance and institutional capacity building and reform to enhance security throughout Afghanistan. FY 2007 funding will enable us to:

Continue to support maintenance and operation costs for our eight INL Regional Training Centers and police training advisors to enhance and expand our basic training program with an increased focus on field training for police officers and specialized courses to address the need for advanced counternarcotics, anticorruption, criminal investigative and other critical skills.

Continue to support and expand the field mentoring program to ensure police throughout the country receive on the job training and guidance to enhance and reinforce training provided in the classroom.

Complete Ministry of Interior reform efforts including the conclusion of the Pay and Rank Reform Initiative, which restructures, reorders and reforms the MOI organizational and payroll systems.

Provide continued support for community policing initiatives, revenue-generation initiatives and continued support for the establishment of specialized police units such as the Domestic Violence Unit and Professional Standards Unit.

Program Justification

INL programs in Afghanistan reflect the country's centrality in the U.S. Global War on Terrorism. INL programs in Afghanistan support U.S. counterterrorism, counter drug and anticrime goals. The FY 2007 INL program will continue to enhance the three main components that began with FY 2002 supplemental funding and continued with FY 2004, FY

2005 and FY 2006 foreign assistance and supplemental appropriations: counternarcotics activities, criminal justice sector (including corrections) reform, and police training and reform. INL programs are coordinated closely with U.S. coalition partners to complement the respective leading roles played by the United Kingdom on counternarcotics, Germany on police, and Italy on justice reform.

Although the political and economic situation in Afghanistan is improving, opium poppy production and trafficking, still accounts for roughly one-third of Afghanistan's total GDP, licit and illicit. The huge drug trade undermines economic reconstruction, weakens democratic governance based on the rule of law, and threatens regional stability. Dangerous security conditions and corruption constrain efforts to combat the drug trade and provide alternative incomes.

Programs in 2005 also provided good news: the total cultivation of opium poppy dropped by 48 percent (from 206,700 hectares to 107,000 hectares according to U.S. Government sources. Due to favorable growing conditions, however, the net opium yield only dropped by 10 percent. The reduction in planting is credited to a number of factors, including: inventory overhang from 2004, public information campaigns against poppy production (including President Karzai's public statements), hopes for alternative livelihoods assistance, and fear of forced eradication and arrest. President Karzai pledged an additional 20 percent reduction of poppy cultivation in 2006. A significant step forward on the legal front occurred in October when the GOA extradited Haji Baz Mohamed, the first Afghan citizen extradited for drug trafficking.

Restoration of the rule of law is vital to increasing security, ensuring stability, promoting economic growth, and protecting human rights. A transparent and fair justice system is critical to ensuring that the people of Afghanistan respect the authority and decision-making of the central government. In particular, a criminal defense system that affords due process and respects international human rights standards is a cornerstone of a society functioning under the rule of law. U.S. law enforcement must have the ability to work with Afghanistan in the future on crucial law enforcement issues. Despite Afghan progress on a Constitution and the development of governmental mechanisms and agencies that support justice reform, much work is needed. Critical tasks include establishment of a functioning judiciary, a competent bar, reintegration of women legal professionals, and a reliable penal system.

Given Afghanistan's struggle against narcotics, specialized prosecution is mandatory to not only bolster the rule of law in this critical area, but to provide legal consequences to both punish and deter traffickers. Assisting the Afghan government in accelerating legal mechanisms to effectively prosecute narcotics offenders is a major focus of international counternarcotics efforts.

FY 2007 funding will enable INL to continue to work with the Government of Afghanistan and the international community to improve law enforcement capabilities by strengthening the rule of law and enhancing public security throughout the country. Professionalization of the MOI and development of advanced policing skills are critical to ensuring the long-term capability of the Afghan MOI to address such critical law enforcement issues such as

narcotics, corruption and organized crime. While basic training of the police force is important, it is imperative that such training is reinforced in the field and enhanced with additional instruction in operational policing skills.

Program Accomplishments

Counternarcotics

The U.S., in concert with the UK, has worked to ensure that counternarcotics is at the forefront of Afghan policy initiatives. President Karzai publicly committed to stemming drug production and trade, as expressed by the goal of a further 20 percent reduction in opium cultivation in 2006. With U.S. and UK support, the GOA established the Poppy Elimination Program (PEP) in May, 2005. PEP is designed to reduce poppy cultivation through year-round targeted public information campaigns to dissuade poppy planting, alternative livelihoods programs to spur rural development, and governor-led eradication of poppy crops. PEP teams have begun deployment to the seven key poppy producing provinces. These teams, comprised of public information, alternative livelihoods and monitoring/verification officers, work with governors to deter opium planting and support governor-led eradication by providing monitoring and verification of eradication efforts. The GOA reconfigured the Central Poppy Eradication Force (CPEF) into the Afghan Eradication Force (AEF), a more flexible and more mobile force with air support that will broaden the central government's eradication capabilities.

On the legal front, the Counternarcotics Law adopted in December, 2005, was the GOA's first step in amplifying on the prohibition of cultivation and trafficking of narcotic drugs, as contained in Amendment 7 to the Constitution. This comprehensive counternarcotics law will substantially enhance the GOA's ability to arrest, prosecute and convict drug traffickers. In October the GOA extradited accused drug dealer Haji Baz Mohammed to the U.S., the first time an Afghan citizen has been extradited for narcotics trafficking.

A comprehensive public affairs strategy was created and put into action in 2004. INL funded BBC and VOA radio anti-drug messages broadcast in both Pashto and Dari weekly. Two Assistant U.S. Attorneys (AUSA) have been assigned to provide technical advisory assistance to the GOA on counternarcotics matters, including support to a counternarcotics Vertical Prosecution Task Force composed of specially selected and trained judges, prosecutors, and criminal investigators. An expansion of this program to support the counternarcotics task force is underway.

The INL section at Embassy Kabul is now fully staffed with 11 U.S. personnel, covering the counternarcotics, police, justice, and aviation sectors. In contrast with a single American Director's position in 2004, the program has expanded to include personnel responsible for various projects, including a Director, Deputy Director, Administrative Officer, Counternarcotics Program Officer, airing and eradication personnel and an Office Management Specialist to manage this growing program. In addition, INL supports the Counternarcotics Task Force Coordinator's Office.

Administration of Justice

The Afghan government adopted a Constitution that respects human rights, the rights of women, and adheres to due process standards, and has enacted critical judicial legislation including the Interim Criminal Procedure Code, the Court Administration Law, and the Law of Prisons and Detention Centers. Afghanistan has also made progress in drafting and approving a national development strategy for the justice sector. INL's justice program has directly supported the Afghan government for provincial justice assessments and conferences, conducted basic and specialized criminal justice and corrections training, provided basic equipment and supplies to justice institutions, and mentored Afghan defense counsels. We are helping to reorganize and reform the Attorney General's Office and are identifying key areas to improve police-prosecutor coordination in preparation for coordinated training and mentoring. INL has also established a comprehensive corrections program providing basic and in-service corrections training; capacity-building through development of standard operating procedures and policies; and equipment and infrastructure support to improve conditions, management and operation of prison and detention facilities nationwide.

INL has awarded a grant for a U.S./Afghan LLM and Certificate Program for Afghan law professors to help improve the education of legal professionals. The grant offers Afghan legal educators the opportunity to participate in an intensive year-long LLM program, which provides them with exposure to modern law school teaching techniques, modern university life, emerging legal trends and doctrine, the U.S. judicial system and basic governing structures. The experience will help hone the legal skills of the participants as well as make available opportunities to supplement legal education with practical training. The grant also supports establishing a strong partnership between the Kabul University Law School and the University of Washington Asia Law Center in the U.S.

Civilian Law Enforcement

Since the inception of the program over three years ago, INL has established police training centers in Kabul, Kandahar, Konduz, Jalalabad, Gardez, Bamiyan, Herat and Mazar-i-Sharif and trained over 57,000 police officers. Permanent construction of all Regional Training Centers is complete. Expansion of the field training program to all major provinces is underway; mentors have been deployed to more than 24 provinces and have begun engaging with local Afghan police officials. Advanced training courses in defensive driving, firearms, crowd control, literacy, computer skills, anti-corruption, domestic violence and other critical courses are being developed and implemented at all of the RTCs and in the field.

MOI reform is proceeding well; Phase I of pay and rank reform, which focused on the top 31 most senior positions within the MOI, is now complete. Phase II is well underway; testing for the next 85 positions is complete with background checks nearly finished and interviews approximately 50 percent complete. A new anti-corruption/internal affairs unit called the Professional Standards Unit has been established and trained and mentors are now assigned to every department within the MOI to help assist with the transition to a new, streamlined and professional organization.

FY 2007 Program

Continued insecurity and increased challenges to democratic stability in Afghanistan requires the acceleration and substantial expansion of three main INL programs: counternarcotics, civilian law enforcement and administration of justice. FY 2007 funding will increase support of programs to improve national law enforcement capabilities, strengthen the rule of law, and enhance public security including disruption of drug trafficking and associated criminal activity throughout the country, as well as a significant eradication program. INL programs in FY 2007 will continue these enhanced programs.

Counternarcotics

INL funding for counternarcotics in FY 2007 will continue to support international counternarcotics efforts in Afghanistan. INL programs will consist of poppy crop reduction through public information and ground-based eradication, and drug control institution building that includes public outreach, support for interdiction, and demand reduction.

Elimination/Eradication: This program is aimed at reducing large-scale poppy cultivation through: (a) an intensified province-based effort focusing on key poppy producing regions to proactively discourage poppy cultivation, combined with aggressive, governor-led eradication supported by 14 PEP monitoring and verification teams; and (b) robust application of a central government directed national manual eradication program begun in FY 2004 and transformed into four, 150-person mobile eradication teams in 2005. FY 2007 funds will be used to provide increased air support (including 10 Huey-II's deployed in FY 2006 using FY 2005 supplemental funding) for poppy elimination and eradication programs. Aircraft will also be available to assist in National Interdiction Unit operations when not engaged in supporting elimination/eradication activities. Funds will be provided to pay for salaries and support to PEP teams as well as providing salaries for Afghan police eradication and protection teams; fuel and supplies; vehicles and equipment; transportation, training, evaluation, and monitoring of the program; and contractor overhead and costs. Additional funds will lease airlift support for AEF and PEP teams. Support to a small fleet of U.S.-owned rotary wing aircraft for security, reconnaissance, resupply, medevac and search and rescue will be provided through INL's aviation support contract. Funds will be used for shipping, support infrastructure, fuel, ammunition, personnel, repair and maintenance, contractor overhead, and flying hour operational costs,

Drug Enforcement: This program is aimed at disrupting drug trafficking and associated criminal activity within Afghanistan to improve enforcement of drug laws and increase prosecutions of drug offenders. Funds will continue U.S. support to the Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA), including expansion and training of the National Interdiction Unit (NIU), and maintenance of central interdiction facilities to support the Afghan Ministry of Interior's interdiction forces. Part of the FY 2006 program carried over into FY 2007 will support the CNPA through special training in case management, investigations, and police/prosecutor coordination, and will be focused on arresting those involved in the drug trade and providing efficient, effective and fair trials.

Demand Reduction: Funds will be used to fund community-based demand reduction programs aimed at rehabilitation and anti-drug education programs for youth and rural communities through school curriculum and other community activities.

Public Diplomacy: Funding in 2007 for a national anti-drug campaign will be used to continue emphasizing the anti-planting message and threat of government-led eradication and enforcement activities. The campaign will focus attention on the connections between the drug trade and crime, corruption and conflict. Messages will be channeled through radio, television and print media, as well as relayed by civic leaders and elected officials. Public diplomacy will support and strengthen the progress the Afghan government has made in its national drug control program over the past three years.

Program Development and Support (PD&S): PD&S funds will be used for the salaries, benefits, allowances, and travel of direct hire and contract U.S. and foreign national personnel, ICASS costs and other general administrative and operating expenses for counternarcotics and anticrime program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Administration of Justice

FY 2007 resources will enable INL to continue to work with the GOA and the international community to strengthen the rule of law throughout the country. Tying police, criminal justice, and corrections systems together and expanding these efforts to the provinces will continue to be a priority. In this context, supporting the arrest, prosecution, and punishment of narcotics offenders through the general criminal justice system will be a major focus. Three strategic objectives form the foundation of INL's justice program in Afghanistan: (1) development of institutional capacity of the permanent justice institutions; (2) development of the operational capacity of criminal justice sector actors (including law enforcement) to fairly and transparently investigate crimes and prosecute/punish offenders; and 3) professionalization of justice sector personnel and promotion of human rights.

Funds will be used to cover operational costs to maintain the justice and corrections programs, including program support and security as well as direct assistance to the Afghan government. These resources will:

Improve institutional capacity of the justice institutions, including the Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Office, by providing technical support and standardized training for justice administrators, assisting in organizational reform, and development and nationwide implementation of policies and procedures.

Enhance leadership, managerial and administrative skills of police, prosecutors, defense counsels, and judges through criminal justice training and mentoring, including courses on criminal procedure, human rights and fair trial.

Improve the operational capacity of the Afghan corrections system through a comprehensive program in Kabul and key provinces consisting of corrections training and mentoring, capacity-building, and infrastructure and equipment support.

Support the professionalization of justice personnel through legal education and training, and assist in the establishment of legal professional organizations and associated facilities.

Help identify, draft, and implement key legislation and procedures to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system. Assist in the translation of key international treaties and standards ratified by Afghanistan into Dari and Pashtu, focusing on those related to human rights, rule of law, and due process in criminal cases.

Identify and provide equipment and infrastructure support to justice institutions and facilities.

Develop measures of effectiveness for the criminal justice system as a whole.

INL funding for counternarcotics prosecution will also be used to deploy and support mentors to train the Vertical Prosecution Task Force made up of prosecutors and investigators specifically dedicated to narcotics cases. Funds will also support the Counternarcotics Tribunal, made up of judges assigned to hear only narcotics cases. A special focus of training will be investigator-prosecutor relations and specialized counternarcotics issues. Funds will also be used to support the Counternarcotics Justice Center, a secure facility that will contain office space for the task force and judges, courtrooms, and detention space for narcotics defendants.

Civilian Law Enforcement

Assistance to train police in FY 2007 will continue to complement the German-led efforts to re-establish law enforcement functions. INL anticipates the FY 2007 program will be funded through a transfer from the Department of Defense. Funds will be used to:

Support maintenance and operation costs for eight INL Regional Training Centers and police trainer-advisors to expand and enhance the training program with advanced courses in specialized skills including counternarcotics, criminal investigative and anti-corruption training;

Continue to provide basic and refresher training for national, border and highway police;

Continue to support the deployment of experienced U.S. law enforcement professionals as mentors to Afghan police throughout Afghanistan;

Complete Ministry of Interior reform efforts that focus on organizational development including the conclusion of the Pay and Rank Reform Initiative which restructures, reorders and reforms the MOI organizational and payroll systems, continued support for community policing initiatives, revenue-generation initiatives and continued support for the establishment of specialized police units such as the Domestic Violence Unit and Professional Standards Unit.

Fiscal Year 2007 Congressional Budget Justification

Afghanistan					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Counternarcotics Support					
Crop Control/Eradication	18,347	161,000	134,000	-	232,390
Sustainable Alternative Development	-	-	-	-	-
Public Diplomacy	-	5,000	2,000	-	2,000
Drug Enforcement- Interdiction	-	64,500	5,000	-	13,000
Drug Control Capacity Building	1,488	23,500	-	-	-
Demand Reduction	-	-	2,650	-	2,000
Sub Total	19,835	254,000	143,650	-	249,390
Administration of Justice *					
Justice Sector Training Program	1,983	-	8,000	-	21,000
Corrections Reform & Infrastructure	-	-	18,500	-	12,000
CNJC and Vert Pros Task Force	-	-	-	-	5,000
Sub Total	1,983	-	26,500	-	38,000
Program Development and Support *					
U.S. Personnel	1,500	6,000	2,000	-	6,000
Non-U.S. Personnel	300	-	400	-	1,200
ICASS Costs	450	-	600	-	1,800
Program Support	750	-	1,000	-	1,000
Sub-Total	3,000	6,000	4,000	-	10,000
Total Drug Control Programs	24,818	260,000	174,150	-	297,390
Civilian Law Enforcement **					
Training of Afghan Police	64,462	285,000	49,000	-	-
Mentoring	-	-	-	-	-
Equipment, Communications	-	35,000	-	-	-
Infrastructure, and Contracting Support	-	-	-	-	-
Institutional Support (MOI Reform/Sal Support)	-	40,000	-	-	-
LOTFA	-	-	9,500	-	-
Total Law Enforcement Programs	64,462	360,000	58,500	-	**
Total Drug Control and Law Enforcement Programs	89,280	620,000	232,650	-	297,390

* The Administration of Justice and Program Development and Support provide support to both counternarcotics and crime activities.

** The FY 2007 Civilian Law Enforcement Program is anticipated to be funded through a transfer of funds from DOD.

Iraq Criminal Justice Program

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Supp. ⁴	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
-	-	-	254,600

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The objective of the Iraq Criminal Justice (CJS) Program is to support the continuing development of all CJS elements in Iraq including police, prosecutorial, judicial and correctional institutions in support of the rule of law and democratic governance in Iraq. Pursuant to National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) 36, the Central Command (CENTCOM) of the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) has the lead in development of the Iraq security forces including the civilian police. This mission has been delegated to CENTCOM's subordinate command, Multi National Security Transition Command-Iraq (MNSTC-I) under the command of LTGEN Martin Dempsey. INL supports this mission by furnishing up to 280 police trainers in Iraq and up to 60 trainers to the Jordan International Police training Center (JIPTC) through interagency agreements with the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) of the U.S. Department of Justice. Additionally, through its support contractor DynCorp, INL provides 500-700 police advisors (international police liaison officers - IPLOs) and all required logistical and security support for the trainers and advisors. Through the FY 2005 Supplemental, a total of \$510M in both Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Funds (IRRF) and Iraq Security Sector Funds (ISSF) has been made available to INL from DoD for these purposes. IRRF Funds to support the prosecutors, courts and corrections components were originally transferred directly to INL from the Iraq Reconstruction Management Office (IRMO) in 2004 and have been applied judiciously to programs with the result that with the exception of \$26M from IRRF re-programming, additional funding has not been required to this point.

The FY 2007 Program contemplates continued funding for the police development program from ISSF via DoD. These funds will be used by INL to continue support for police training and development work by recruiting, training, equipping and deploying trainers and advisors to assist MNSTC-I.

With respect to the remainder of the Iraqi CJS, the FY 2007 program will address:

Human Rights: Build capacity within the Iraqi justice system to protect and promote human rights by:

⁴ Through a series of three transfers (\$150 million, \$160 million and \$200 million) DoD has furnished a total of \$510 million for police development. Additionally, the sum of \$26 million in IRRF reprogrammed funds was provided to support additional resident legal advisors (\$15 million) and the Joint Task Force (\$11 million) investigating organized crime in Iraq.

Strengthening internal monitoring, reporting and enforcement systems within the Ministry of Interior (MOI) and Ministry of Defense (MOD);

Developing and delivering human rights education and training for legal professionals, police and personnel under authority of MOI, MOD, MOJ and HJC; and

Developing and delivering anti-torture campaigns and education for human rights NGOs on monitoring and reporting on human rights abuses in the Iraqi Criminal Justice System.

Justice Integration: Build upon current efforts to strengthen Iraqi capacity to integrate police, courts and prisons as part of Iraqi Criminal Justice System by:

Expanding implementation of the pilot criminal justice information system in the Central Criminal Court of Iraq (CCCI) to other key USG priority locations;

Conducting national and regional training sessions for police, judges and prison officials on benefits and requirements for integration, information sharing and improved methods for coordination;

Mentoring and providing technical assistance to all ministries and senior officials responsible for all criminal justice system components to ensure that each understands, functions and manages in a manner consistent with the importance of establishing and maintaining positive, effective inter-organizational relationships so that no component impedes justice system functionality.

Public Integrity: Pursue establishment of an environment within which public accountability is the rule and public corruption becomes anathema to Iraqi society by:

Assisting the Government of Iraq in implementing and, where needed, drafting anti-corruption laws, regulations and codes of conduct consistent with new Constitution and applicable on a mandatory basis to all civil servants and as a guide for the private sector requiring for selected positions, periodic financial disclosure, security clearances including polygraph, etc.;

Providing technical assistance, training and mentoring to the Commission on Public Integrity in receiving and investigating complaints of public corruption and, as appropriate, criminally prosecuting those cases;

Developing civic education programs to promote integrity in public administration and private transactions including available mechanisms for enforcing Iraq's public integrity laws; and

Providing training and technical assistance to all Iraqi ministries in ethical public administration practices, anti-corruption laws and enforcement mechanisms and

benefits of adherence to the rule of law to promote effectiveness, transparency and integrity in governance.

Rule of Law Outreach: Establish the rule of law by building culture of lawfulness and adherence to the rule of law throughout Iraq by:

Developing and assisting the Iraqis to integrate rule of law concepts and programs within the general public education process to help establish culture of lawfulness;

Training Iraqis to educate the general public on their rights in the justice system; how to navigate the court system; the proper role and conduct of police, judges and prison officials; and other educational efforts that increase public awareness and understanding of their obligations, rights and the Justice System;

Educating persons in government service and the judiciary about the rights responsibilities and benefits accruing as a result of adherence to the rule of law;

Providing appropriate instruction to prosecutors, attorneys, judges, law students/professors, and ministries with respect to non-criminal matters: dispute resolution, family law, business/finance law, securities law, mentoring law students, liaising with Iraqi bar, etc.;

Working with the Iraqi bar to educate attorneys regarding court rules, processes and policies;

Providing assistance to law schools so that curricula and instructional methods reflect new aspects of Iraq Justice System including court rules, processes and policies) and adequately prepare new attorneys to play effective roles in maintaining the rule of law;

Building Iraqi capacity to provide legal assistance to citizenry through the court system and community-based organizations (NGOs); and

Developing legal aid and public defender centers throughout Iraq to provide legal assistance to the general public.

Public Prosecutors: Achieve an environment within which criminal cases are effectively and vigorously prosecuted in a manner consistent with commonly accepted human rights principles and without regard to the identity of ethnic origin of suspected perpetrators by:

Providing assistance to prosecutors in effectively staffing, resourcing and organizing offices throughout Iraq including systems and techniques for enhancing victim/witness relationships, establishing prosecutorial priorities, case evaluation and effective case management;

Providing training, technical assistance and mentoring to prosecutors in criminal investigations, substantive and procedural law, and trial advocacy skills; and

Educating prosecutor regarding necessity for close cooperation with civilian police, investigative judges, court administrators and trial judges.

Courts: Continue the development of judicial institutions and individual judges so that all court cases are accepted, effectively processed, properly adjudicated and, if appropriate, appealed and ruled upon in a manner consistent with the new Iraqi Constitution, court rules and applicable policies by:

Bolstering court and judicial security through court building improvements, security equipment and training of judges and judicial personnel throughout Iraq;

Assisting in the review and modernization of court administration processes and, thereafter, memorialization of such practices in court rules, regulations and/or policies;

Establishing modern computerized case management systems to schedule cases, coordinate attendance of prosecutors, complainants, witnesses, and police, and to allow lay persons to view court schedules;

Developing and training staff in court administration practices, rules and processes and build specific required skills, e.g. court administrator, clerks, transcription, etc.;

Training and mentoring court administrative personnel regarding necessity for close cooperation with civilian police, prosecutors/investigative judges, court administrators and trial judges;

Training investigative judges in techniques of criminal case investigation and relationships between police and judiciary;

Providing instruction and mentoring in substantive and procedural law, and ethical civil law adjudicative practices and associated skills for trial judges;

Expanding the scope of judicial development (criminal) to all court functional levels and geographical areas throughout Iraq by assigning resident legal advisors to provincial reconstruction teams (PRTs);

Expanding the scope of judicial development (civil and all non-criminal) to all court functional levels and geographical areas throughout Iraq by assigning INL rule of law advisors to (PRTs);

Developing an enhanced capacity for case appeals by training and mentoring appellate judges in substantive and procedural law, ethical appellate standards and rules and practices associated with legal appeals; and

Educating all judges regarding necessity for close cooperation and coordination with civilian police, court administrators and correctional officials.

Corrections: Continue to build the capacity of the Iraq Criminal Justice System to properly and securely detain arrested persons awaiting trial and sentencing as well as those who have been properly sanctioned by an Iraqi Court in a manner consistent with commonly accepted human rights principles by:

Adding corrections advisors and interpreters and continue institutional development of Iraq Correctional Service (ICS) through selection, training and mentoring of ICS personnel at all levels in techniques and processes of contemporary corrections practice;

Educating correctional officials regarding necessity for close cooperation with civilian police, prosecutors/investigative judges, trial and appellate judges and court administrators.

Program Justification

The development of an effective, democratically oriented criminal justice system, including civilian police, prosecutorial, judicial and correctional functions, is essential to establishment of a free society in Iraq. Continued U.S. participation in the reform and development of the Iraq Criminal Justice System is required through FY 2007 to consolidate and expand the work performed in that country to date.

Program Accomplishments

As of January 2006, out of a staff of 5,964 corrections officers, 4,068 have graduated from the Basic Correctional Skills Training Course. Field training has also been conducted in five correctional facilities in Baghdad to enhance basic skills of corrections officers. Corrections Advisors deployed to various correctional facilities in the Baghdad area have also provided on the job mentoring for facility managers, supervisors and operational personnel to assist them in properly discharging newly structured and assigned duties.

Over the past year, judicial advisors have conducted regular training courses to Iraqi prosecutors and judges in human rights and the rule of law, scientific evidence, and investigative procedures. The Program's judicial advisors provided extensive assistance in the structuring, opening and operation of the Central Criminal Court of Iraq and are continuing to assist the CCCI with case processing.

FY 2007 Program

Building on IRRF resources provided to support the Criminal Justice Program, the FY 2007 budget sustains the current staffing of corrections advisors but will increase the staffing of judicial advisors. The FY 2007 program will continue to support the Corrections and

Judicial program through further training and mentoring of the Iraqi Correctional Service, Ministry of Justice, judges and judicial investigators and prosecutors. FY 2007 funds will also allow for the expansion of these programs into areas beyond Baghdad to ensure all members of the ICS and judicial sector receive training. As described above, the FY 2007 INL Criminal Justice Program will significantly expand the work being done in the non-police portion of the Iraq Criminal Justice System.

Iraq					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp *	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Civilian Police Program	-	-	-	-	-
Corrections Services	-	-	-	-	31,000
Judicial Security	-	-	-	-	1,000
Criminal Justice Development	-	-	-	-	215,600
Justice	-	-	-	-	-
Human Rights	-	-	-	-	15,000
Justice Integration	-	-	-	-	25,000
Public Integrity	-	-	-	-	18,000
Rule of Law Outreach	-	-	-	-	50,000
Public Prosecutors	-	-	-	-	14,000
Courts	-	-	-	-	93,600
Program Development and Support	-	-	-	-	7,000
Total	-	**	-	-	254,600

* Through a series of three transfers (\$150 million, \$160 million and \$200 million) DoD has furnished a total of \$510 million for police development. Additionally, the sum of \$26 million in IRRF reprogrammed funds was provided to support additional resident legal advisors (\$15 million) and the Joint Task Force (\$11 million) investigating organized crime in Iraq.

Indonesia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
-	4,950	4,700

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The Indonesian National Police (POLRI) will be transformed into a civilian-led, police force predicated on respect for the rule of law, human rights and professionalism.

Performance indicators include the establishment of an internal disciplinary system; the institutionalization of anti-corruption practices and professional standards, the development, implementation, and integration of contemporary police investigative methods, policies, and standards of operations for the Criminal Investigations Division (CID) of the POLRI, including the Major Crimes Unit and the Economic and Special Crimes Unit, development of standard operating procedures for all major divisions of the POLRI commensurate with internationally accepted standards, and the completion of the Police Instructor Institute. Progress will also be indicated by increased public confidence in POLRI's ability to uphold the law as measured by governmental and/or NGO indices.

The Marine Police's ability to patrol ports, harbors and waterways will be improved.

Performance indicators will include the deployment of an additional squadron of the Marine Police Special Boat Unit (SBU), standard operations procedures and sustainable training capacity for maritime interdiction and security.

Indonesia will improve its legal framework to counter organized crimes and terrorism; will develop the competencies of investigators, prosecutors and judges to handle complex counter terrorism and other organized crimes cases; and establish a culture of institutional integrity within the law enforcement and criminal justice sectors.

Performance Indicators include the prosecution of significant cases by a newly developed task force, signed into affect by the GOI in September 2005, on terrorism and transnational crimes within the Attorney General's Office, the enactment of witness protection procedures, the enactment of money laundering legislation to strengthen Indonesia's AML regime, and the introduction in the Attorney General's Office of the recruitment, retention and operational policies to address corruption.

Indonesia's drug intelligence analysis and interdiction capacities will be strengthened.

Performance indicators will include an increase over 2005 in seizures by the Indonesian National Police Drug Enforcement Unit and the National Narcotics Board of drugs and other contraband; the development of advanced investigative skills to interdict narcotics shipments, the dismantlement of clandestine drug labs, and the disruption of narcotics trafficking networks.

Program Justification

Indonesia is a key strategic partner in terms of fighting transnational criminal organizations and promoting regional stability. It is the largest Muslim country in the world. As an emerging democracy, Indonesia is an important nation in providing leadership to the Islamic world. Indonesia is also a center of criminal activity, such as cyber-crime, illegal migration and piracy, and home to terrorist groups, including Jemaah Islamiyah (JI). In its transition to democracy and facing an increasingly sophisticated criminal threat, the Government of Indonesia has recognized the need for institutional reform of its police organizations and within its criminal justice system.

For thirty-three years during the reign of authoritarian President Suharto and for two years under the leadership of President Habibie, the Indonesian National Police was a part of the armed forces of Indonesia. During those thirty-five years, the police definition of domestic security was, "Protection for the State (elite) from its citizens." Until the democratic election of President Abdurahman Wahid in 2000, all but the most routine domestic security/public safety tasks were conducted by the Indonesian military (TNI) or the police paramilitary Mobile Brigade (BRIMOB), which is trained to use military tactics to preserve law and order.

In 2000, President Wahid sought assistance from several international donors, among them the United States, Australia, Britain, Japan, and the Netherlands, to support Justice Sector reform, including police reform. The USG was willing to participate and provide substantial resources, but not until the police were formally separated from the Indonesian Armed Forces. On July 1 2000, President Wahid signed Presidential Decree 02/00, formally separating the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) from the TNI. USG assistance to support the decree commenced in August 2000.

Indonesia is a center of cyber-crime, and its social development is hindered by the prevalence of transnational criminal organizations. Low confidence in police responsiveness and skill level has spurred citizens to take the law in their own hands, creating a major problem with vigilantism. International narcotics' trafficking is a serious and growing problem in Indonesia. Syndicated drug traffickers from countries in and beyond the region have targeted operations in Indonesia. Domestic availability and use of illicit narcotics are escalating. In addition, Indonesia is home to terrorist groups and has been the target of several deadly terrorist bombings. The skill level of POLRI must be enhanced to address effectively both criminal and terrorist activities and demonstrate its abilities to the public. Corruption is endemic in Indonesia, including within POLRI. The Police Assistance Program seeks to establish mechanisms to root out corruption by developing a code of conduct and internal disciplinary system.

Indonesia's maritime borders, which stretch across 17,000 islands, are largely unprotected and undefended, leaving the country vulnerable to a range of criminal activities from narcotics smuggling to terrorist infiltration. The strategic importance of the Malacca Strait to global economic security makes it imperative that Indonesia has the capacity to monitor and police criminal activity along the maritime borders, which are largely unprotected. A comprehensive assessment of Marine Police capabilities and needs was conducted in January 2004. This assessment was used as a basis for implementing a program to address Indonesia's multi-jurisdictional maritime policies, responsibilities and complexities. Training, technical assistance, and equipment programs developed from the assessment will be enhanced using funding and continue until the Marine Police Directorate has the capacity to effectively fulfill its mission. Since POLRI was separated from the TNI in mid-2000, the Marine Police Directorate has lacked the training, equipment, and leadership to perform enforcement duties efficiently. The Marine Police will need to be modernized over the next several years. The Marine Police need a new strategic plan and modernization of current operational units. Marine Police personnel will require training as well as equipment and technical assistance to patrol ports and waterways effectively and to combat numerous forms of local and transnational crimes.

In addition, criminal justice sector reform is crucial to effective democratic reform and goes hand-in-hand with police reform. Creating an effective, well-trained police force based on democratic principles, community policing, and respect for rule of law and individual rights must be complemented by prosecutorial and judicial reform. Effective law enforcement efforts must culminate in bringing criminals to justice through an evidence-based system as opposed to the ineffective and abuse-prone inquisitory system currently in place. USG efforts are in process to help with the significant paradigm shift required for this transition for police, prosecutors, and the court system. When cases are developed, prosecutors must be skilled in using evidence to try cases successfully, defense attorneys must know how to protect the rights of the accused, and judges must be personally above reproach and ensure a fair trial. Corruption must be rooted out at all levels of the system. If the judicial system is not reformed, police soon become demoralized, and the public loses confidence in the system.

To ensure that Indonesia's transition to democracy is meaningful and takes root within its institutions, the democratization and professional development of all levels and units of POLRI as well as the prosecutorial and judicial sectors must be realized. The Police Assistance Program, Marine Police development program, Drug Law Enforcement assistance, and Criminal Justice Sector Reform programs are designed to achieve those goals and objectives.

Program Accomplishments

The separation of the police and military into two separate institutions and POLRI's transition to a civilian-controlled, democratic police force is a work-in-progress; yet, since the implementation of the Police Assistance Program in mid-2000, significant successes have been realized. POLRI reform and training have enhanced police investigative skills and

police counternarcotics training and technical assistance have resulted in seizures of illicit narcotics and the closing of synthetic-drug production labs within Indonesia.

Reorganizing and reorienting POLRI is a substantial undertaking, requiring a change in the structure, culture, management style, and training of the entire 300,000 member national police force. In August 2000, the Police Assistance Program began by implementing programs to address management issues at the highest level. Simultaneously, a combination of technical assistance, training, and equipment donations were provided to assist the police in handling civil disorder in a manner that maintained order while respecting human rights and the rule of law. As a result of this initiative, the POLRI made significant changes in their handling of demonstrations and were the recipients of laudatory comments from various members of the NGO community. Importantly, since this training took place there have been no reported deaths related to the POLRI's handling of civil disturbances. In 2003 and 2004, INL worked with the POLRI Chief and officials at national and regional levels to develop and implement management plans that incorporate principles of leadership and management into the operation and administration of POLRI throughout Indonesia. Further, the program is developing managerial skills for mid-level officers. The program includes a media outreach project to share information with the public and build confidence in the police within the populace.

In conjunction with the State Department Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Anti-terrorism Training Assistance Program, INL's Police Assistance Program includes training and technical assistance projects to give POLRI officers and units enhanced technical and investigative capabilities needed to address specialized crimes and terrorist activities. We have already seen success from our training activities, as Indonesia has arrested over 130 terrorist suspects and successfully prosecuted over 100 terrorists. Our training also provides forensics training and equipment, enabling both enhanced investigations and successful prosecutions. Drug enforcement training and drug forensic training and equipment are also contained within the program to ensure counternarcotics units can recognize illicit narcotics and discover and dismantle illicit drug labs.

There have been several areas of accomplishments of the Indonesia Police Assistance Program, including:

Transition to Democratic Policing

In order to better maximize the delivery and implementation the program concepts, as well as accentuate the POLRI ownership aspect, the project was modified to become a total train-the-trainer, curriculum and training integration initiative. The POLRI's decision to integrate these concepts into the organization's curricula had helped ensure the principles of the democratic policing are being taught throughout the police organization. This project has received consistent support from the heads of the Kopolri, GOI's National Center for Training and Education and the Human Resources Office. By having POLRI members provide the training exclusively there is a much greater likelihood individual members will accept and embrace these ideas and a much greater likelihood that the lessons and instruction will be sustainable after our project is completed. However, successes within this project

have to be measured incrementally in light of the fact that total organizational transition and transformation will need to continue.

Civil Disturbance Management Project

The measurements of success for the Civil Disturbance Management project include: (1) an increase in the level of public confidence regarding POLRIPOLRI performance during civil disturbances; (2) a substantial reduction in the number of civilians and police injured in disorderly or riotous demonstrations; and (3) a reduction in the amount of property loss during demonstrations. As a result of the training, POLRI personnel have effectively controlled large demonstrations and defused emotional situations to resolve conflicts peacefully. The Indonesian government, the general public, and the NGO community have recognized the success of the program. The program has made a major impact on POLRI leaders and police in improving their relations with the public. Prior to the training, POLRI had limited understanding of the concept of conflict avoidance or the continuum of force options.

Instructor Development Workshops

This project was designed to strengthen the skills for Indonesian police instructors. Measurements of success for this project include: (1) an increase in the number of instructors who are able to demonstrate their knowledge of and ability to impart adult learning methodologies to students, and (2) to have the graduates of POLRI Training Schools demonstrate they are routinely performing the tenets of community policing learned in training. Over 249 POLRI instructors have successfully completed the IDW and have been observed successfully using their new training techniques. However, this encouraging statistic must be tempered by the fact that many instructors within the POLRI cadre have not yet received training in adult learning methodologies, nor does the POLRI currently have the requisite in investigations and other specialty areas to replicate qualitative USG provided training and curriculum.

Cyber Crime Project

Indonesia's law enforcement has been provided with computer forensic capacities through specialized training and equipment donation. This highly successful initiative was developed to prevent, interdict and investigate cyber-crime. Now that the unit is operational, the cyber-crime unit has begun supporting regional requests for computer forensic analysis from other criminal investigatory units, including law enforcement units concentrating on bank fraud, anti-money laundering, and anti-terrorism units. The CCIU has recently been credited with developing critical evidence in recent high-profile counter-terrorism investigations.

Marine Police Project

During this period we developed a two-year assistance plan to address and evaluate: Marine Police Headquarters; Marine Police Operational Commands and Units; Marine Police Training Center; and Ports and Waterways Security Stakeholders. A working group

consisting of the Department of Justice's International Criminal Justice Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) and Marine Police representatives was formed to plan an Operational Units Training Needs Survey.

An Operational Unit Training Needs Survey was conducted recently at ten Marine Police units in Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Papua. The survey results will assist in identifying and prioritizing maritime security training, operational, and infrastructure development support efforts on behalf of Marine Police units throughout Indonesia.

Further, the program worked to coordinate with the Indonesian Maritime Committee Senior Technical Advisor for the National Planning Board for Security and Social Welfare (BAPPENAS). The BAPPENAS is responsible for debating and making recommendations to the national government on issues related to security and social welfare. The Planning Board has worked for over a year on a proposal to reinvent the Coordinating Agency for Maritime Security, BAKORKAMLA, which was created in 1971. On December 29, 2005, the POLRI signed into effect the restructured Coordinating Agency for Maritime Security, on which U.S. Embassy Jakarta collaborated with the GOI to redevelop and actualize.

Additionally, the director of the Marine Police Training Center invited the USG to establish a permanent office at the school, which was done shortly thereafter. Marine Police Training Center instructors consult ICITAP Technical Advisors (TAs) on lesson plan development and instructional techniques. Additionally, ICITAP established the Marine Police Resource Center for training development, which has resulted in the Marine Police developing internal basic and in-service curriculum. ICITAP TAs have completed the entire basic curriculum for Marine Police recruits, and the new curriculum is currently being infused into the basic training program. Commencing in late 2006, all instruction at the Marine Police Training Center will be delivered using lesson plans developed with skills taught by ICITAP. Five classrooms at the Marine Police Training Center were refurbished and outfitted, which significantly improved the teaching and learning environment for staff and students. ICITAP has also delivered Basic Criminal Investigations training to 107 MP officers that has resulted in an increase of over 300 percent in case loads in the last six months, and delivered internationally accepted non-lethal baton techniques training to a cadre of MP baton instructors that has been replicated and delivered to an additional 1,000 MP officers.

FY 2007 Program

The FY 2007 Police Assistance Program for Indonesia has three central components—(1) continue capacity building to support the POLRI Marine Police and Major Criminal Investigations Unit; (2) increasing illicit drug and contraband interdictions; and (3) the completion of the Police Instructor Institute. These are ongoing programs designed to create effective, democratic, civilian-led and skilled law enforcement institutions in Indonesia. The Criminal Justice Sector Reform Program, implemented in FY 2006, will continue to address the prosecutorial and judicial side of law enforcement democratization and reform. The Drug Law Enforcement program will focus on the prevention of the manufacture and shipment of synthetic drugs.

Police Assistance Program

Funds will be used for POLRI technical assistance and training, including POLRI's Criminal Investigation Division's (CID) Major Crimes Unit and the Economic/Special Crimes Unit; equipment donation and technical assistance; training and technical assistance to judges to advance investigations and prosecutions of crimes, and enforcement of environmental laws; technical advisor to finalize the Police Instructor Institute in preparation for continued POLRI sustainability and final turnover; and classroom and training equipment such as computers and education materials.

Marine Police Development Program

Funds will be used to continue the development and deployment of the MP Special Boat Unit (SBU); to continue to provide advanced in-service training to commanders, first-line officers, and Marine Police trainers; to teach, standard operating procedures; to provide, investigative equipment; and to furnish intermittent technical advisors to implement training program addressing the capacity to patrol ports, harbors, and adjacent waterways.

Criminal Justice Sector Reform Program

Funds will be provided to support a Resident Legal Advisor to: draft provisions on criminal procedure procedures and evidentiary requirements to improve investigations and prosecutions; mentor prosecutors on advocacy and litigation skills; work with the Indonesian Attorney General's Office (AGO) to develop written standards for recruitment and retention of ethical prosecutors; create incentives for performance that do not compromise institutional integrity; and to communicate its anti-corruption efforts to the public and prospective employees.

Counternarcotics Assistance Program

Funds will be used to provide counternarcotics and forensics training, leadership and management training, and instructor training, aimed at halting the flow of illegal drugs; prevent the manufacture and shipment of synthetic drugs through technical assistance on planning and operations, intelligence analysis, tactical instruction, interdiction skills training; equipment donation such as computers, and software to assist Jakarta narcotics units dismantle narcotics organizations; to offer a Tactical Instructor Program that will train 45 police instructors to teach the principles of tactical operations; and to provide train-the-trainer support to the Interdiction Task Force to address major ports of entry (air and seaport).

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds will cover the salaries, benefits, and allowances of permanently assigned U.S. and foreign national direct-hire and contract personnel, TDY assistance, and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Indonesia					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Police Assistance Programs	-	-	1,360	-	1,150
Maritime Police Project	-	-	1,990	-	2,000
Criminal Justice Reform Program	-	-	515	-	525
Drug Law Enforcement	-	-	485	-	500
Program Development and Support					
U.S. Personnel	-	-	450	-	274
Non-U.S. Personnel	-	-	40	-	80
ICASS Costs	-	-	80	-	171
Program Support	-	-	30	-	-
<i>Sub-Total</i>	-	-	600	-	525
<i>Total</i>	-	-	4,950	-	4,700

Laos

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
1,984	990	900

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Opium poppy cultivation in Laos is reduced and the ability of the Government of Laos to deter opium poppy cultivation is maintained.

Alternative development efforts in Phongsali, Luang Prabang and other poppy-growing provinces will help to provide access to markets, government services, food production and alternative income activities. The Lao-American Projects (LAP) in Luang Prabang and Phongsali will continue to support ongoing activities including detoxification, crop substitution, education outreach, vocational training, ecotourism development, and small infrastructure projects in select areas where cultivation is still a problem.

Drug addiction treatment will continue.

To combat abuse of amphetamine type stimulants (ATS), support will provide equipment to the 100 bed ATS treatment center now under construction in Savannakhet, scheduled to open in March 2006, which will treat approximately 200 ATS addicts per year, depending on the severity of the addiction. Demand reduction education programs will continue in the form of public outreach.

Program Justification

According to U.S. estimates, in 2005 the total area under poppy cultivation in Laos decreased 44 percent to 5,600 hectares. In addition, potential opium production decreased from about 49 metric tons to only 28 metric tons in 2005.

Opium poppy is generally grown in remote, mountainous areas largely populated by ethnic minority groups that have traditionally resisted the imposition of central authority. Laos is one of the world's least developed countries, with an almost total lack of infrastructure such as roads and rail that isolates rural villages from the market economy and most government services and influence. The few government services available in market centers are rudimentary by any standard. Human resource capacity is severely limited in all fields, including law enforcement.

In recent years, the Government of Laos (GOL) has demonstrated a newfound seriousness toward the threat of illegal drugs. Increased seizures along with greater regional cooperation, particularly with the Royal Thai Government, demonstrate a GOL willingness to address its drug problem, but GOL officials readily express a need for assistance.

INL integrated rural development projects in Luang Prabang and Phongsali provinces, major opium-producing areas, are aimed at stemming production and trafficking of illicit opium, providing market-based income alternatives for opium poppy farmers, and raising awareness of and treatment for drug addiction.

The alternative development and crop substitution project will support a limited range of activities aimed at providing former poppy farmers with alternative crops and access to markets to replace income from opium cultivation. The crop substitution areas funded by the U.S. Government consistently show lower levels of opium cultivation.

In terms of demand reduction, Laos has the second highest opium addiction rate in the world; UNODC estimates that over 50 percent of the opium poppy grown is consumed locally, with most of the remainder exported to neighboring districts and provinces in Laos. In recent years, the GOL has become increasingly sensitive to the stigma of being a global leader in opium production, and officials are alarmed by the increase availability of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS). The GOL has instituted tough measures for curbing illicit drugs, imposing the death penalty for certain drug-related crimes, and organizing a national campaign to address the growing problem of methamphetamine abuse among Lao youth.

The demand reduction project supports on a limited scale Lao demand reduction and drug abuse education efforts. Increasingly, these must be tailored to address the growing problem of methamphetamine abuse.

Laos is also a transit route for Burmese drugs going to China, Vietnam, Thailand, and Cambodia, and the nation does not currently possess the capability to effectively interdict precursor chemicals flowing out of China. Laos is increasingly coming under siege by drug traffickers who can easily exploit the countries' vulnerabilities. Law enforcement capabilities in Laos are both sub-standard and under-funded: more training and better coordination – as well as increased GOL support and international cooperation – are required to be effective against the major trafficking organizations active in Laos

Program Accomplishments

The U.S. conducted its own opium yield survey in 2005 and supported UNODC's field and imagery-based opium survey, which covered 189 villages and interviewed village headmen and household heads in the surveyed villages. Based on a combination of ground survey and satellite imagery, the UNODC estimated 1,800 hectares of poppy, down 73 percent since 2004. The U.S. estimate was 5,600 hectares, a decline of 44 percent. And while exact figures are in dispute, all parties agree that there is a sharp downward trend in poppy cultivation.

Funds used in the Lao-American (LAP) integrated rural development activities in Phongsali and Luang Prabang provinces, two of the highest poppy cultivation areas in Laos, are clearly showing results.

The LAP in Luang Prabang supported infrastructure projects that included 94 kilometers of penetration road, three primary schools, three community centers, and 19 gravity-fed clean water systems. A community-based detoxification facility was established in 2004 and has to date successfully detoxified over 300 opium addicts in three phases. Pilot crop substitution projects are ongoing, and cattle banks are being established.

Despite a limited budget in 2005, the Lao-American Project in Phongsali pursued infrastructure, alternative development, and opium detoxification. A 23 kilometer road has opened up new target villages, gravity-fed water systems were constructed in 10 villages, 23 ha of new rice paddy were brought into cultivation, 580 villagers (52 percent female) were enrolled in basic literacy classes, nearly 4,000 farm animals were vaccinated, 54 village livestock volunteers were trained, 4,300 mosquito nets were distributed for malaria prevention, and 27 village health volunteers were trained. New crops, such as tea (42 ha) and galanga (80 ha) were expanded, and cash income received for cattle, green tea, galanga, and handicraft sales served as an inducement to permanently abandon poppy cultivation. The project expanded cattle, goat, and pig banks that will assist 140 families. With respect to opium detoxification, the LAP assisted 130 persons and continued social programs to prevent relapse.

In FY 2005, DEA reported some improved cooperation with Lao law enforcement agencies, especially customs. NAS currently supports seven Counter Narcotics Units (CNU) which have demonstrated improved performance. More than 450 officials from the CNU, Customs, and other agencies have received basic officer training and specialized training at ILEA Bangkok.

FY 2007 Program

The FY 2007 program has two major components:

Alternative Development/Crop Control

FY 2007 funds will assist the GOL to provide a number of villages in the poorest areas with a licit crop and alternative to poppy cultivation, a tactic that has proven to be highly successful. USG assistance is intended to build on this momentum in support of discouraging illicit crop cultivation. FY 2007 funding will provide limited support for rural development projects in Phongsali and Luang Prabang provinces, both major poppy-growing regions. Projects will continue to improve food production through the provision of agricultural inputs and training; deliver medical services to remote villages, and support educational programs that target villages in poppy-growing districts.

In LAP/Luang Prabang, FY 2007 funds will allow us to move ahead with alternative development activities such as sticklak production, livestock procurement, and training. In

LAP/Phongsali, Phase II activities will include alternative cash crops, livestock purchases, agricultural training, and rice banks, all key to sustainable conversion to a legitimate economy.

Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction

FY 2007 Funds will be used for the support of a newly-completed, INL-funded ATS treatment center. In addition limited support will be provided for drug-awareness outreach.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds will cover the salaries, benefits, and allowances of permanently assigned U.S. and foreign national direct-hire and contract personnel, TDY assistance, and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Laos					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Narcotics Law Enforcement	100	-	50	-	-
Crop Control/Alternative Development	1,259	-	440	-	350
Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction	150	-	25	-	50
Program Development and Support					
U.S. Personnel	315	-	315	-	332
Non-U.S. Personnel	15	-	15	-	16
ICASS Costs	120	-	120	-	127
Program Support	25	-	25	-	25
<i>Sub-Total</i>	475	-	475	-	500
<i>Total</i>	1,984	-	990	-	900

Morocco

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
2,992	990	1,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Improved border control at land and sea ports of entry.

A strategic plan for border control is implemented. Improved detection techniques and training lead to a reduction in illegal migrants and contraband leaving Morocco; increased seizures of drugs and other contraband; increased customs revenue collection; and reduced processing time for international travelers and commercial shipments.

Program Justification

As a liberalizing, democratizing, and moderate Muslim state, Morocco is both a victim of terrorism and a strong and committed partner of the United States in the global war on terrorism. Nevertheless, Morocco has relatively weak border control systems that could be exploited by international terrorists to carry out their activities. Morocco has substantial problems with illegal migration and human smuggling, the movement of transnational terrorists through its territory, drug production and trafficking, and commercial smuggling owing to its long and poorly controlled border with Algeria, Mauritania, and the Spanish enclaves, its extensive coastline, and its proximity to Europe. Smuggling of commercial products and trafficking in persons could ultimately provide revenue sources to terrorists. These criminal activities serve to undermine the rule of law in Morocco, could lead to corruption of public officials, and weaken the Moroccan institutions that assist the U.S. on the war against terrorism.

Hundreds of thousands of illegal migrants from the Near East and Sub-Saharan Africa transit Morocco on their way to Europe. Most are simply seeking a better life, but some harbor criminal and terrorist intentions. Morocco also consistently ranks among the world's largest producers and exporters of cannabis. The value of this illegal trade is estimated at \$1 billion per year.

The 2003 terrorist bombings – carried out by an indigenous group – and the arrests and prosecutions of a number of al-Qa’ida terrorists and their Moroccan accomplices in 2002 are indicative of underlying social tensions throughout the region. These tensions have the potential to overwhelm ill prepared law enforcement institutions.

The Government of Morocco (GOM) continues to advance its political and economic reform agenda as it moves towards becoming a market-oriented democracy. In 2003, Morocco held free and fair local government council elections and concluded a Free Trade Agreement with the U.S., which was implemented in 2006. Morocco also distinguished itself as a solid partner in the fight against global terrorism. U.S. support for Morocco’s political and economic transition and its continued development as a moderate, Muslim state is consistent with our National Security Strategy, strikes at the root causes of terrorism, and improves America’s credibility, critical at a time when King Mohammed VI is providing significant support for the President’s reform agenda.

Program Accomplishments

The U.S. has gained considerable credibility with Moroccan border enforcement agencies during the past couple of years of engagement with its Customs, Police and Gendarmerie. An initial assessment conducted by U.S. Customs and Border Protection in June 2003 led to the design and implementation of a four-phase Border Interdiction project, which was successfully completed in August 2004.

Phase I began with the delivery of four courses, including seaport, airport and land interdiction, at the ports of Casablanca, Nador, Tetuoan and Oujda. One hundred eight officers from Moroccan Customs, Police and the Gendarmerie received training in topics such as enforcement operations and narcotics identification and testing. The Phase II Mid-Management Seminar included an exchange visit in the U.S. with 12 Moroccan Customs officials representing the three border security agencies. Participants observed U.S. Customs and Border Protection activities at U.S. land, sea and airports along the U.S. southern border as well as key air and marine ports of entry. The participants were senior enough in their organizations to influence decisions and initiate procedural changes within their agencies.

In Phase III, forty-eight mid- to-high level officers from the border agencies participated in an Integrity Training and Internal Controls course. Phase IV consisted of the assignment of a U.S. Customs technical advisor in March 2004 to the ports of Casablanca, Tangier, Tetuoan, and Nador. The advisor worked with the inspectors at each port to reinforce training and broaden the perspective of the participants. This technical assistance was instrumental in the discovery of 36 kg of narcotics and other seizures. The technical advisor’s observations also provided a more detailed understanding of Moroccan Customs and areas of needed improvement. A second U.S. Customs inspector conducted a 30-day technical advisory in July 2004 at the same four ports. Local officials were trained in the use of laser range finders, fiber optic scopes and Buster density readers. Three CT-30 kits, containing these tools – as well as probes and lighted inspection mirrors were procured and donated.

Prior to receiving INL assistance, Moroccans lacked the tools, technology, and training necessary to protect their borders. Moroccans have demonstrated the ability to apply the training and equipment effectively. Shortly after the departure of the technical advisor and the donation of the equipment in 2004, for instance, officials at the port of Tangier made their first seizures involving concealments in gasoline tanks using INL-donated fiber-optic scopes. Following a year of training and assistance, narcotics seizure rates at this port have increased significantly. Seized vehicles involved in narcotics trafficking are up 11 percent, while seized commercial vehicles involved in narcotics trafficking are up 37 percent. The first cocaine seizure was made in 2004; none was reported in 2003. Additionally, following an Integrity Reinforcement course, the Casablanca Gendarmerie wrote it into their local academy curriculum, and now offer a weekly 1-hour refresher training. A joint management team of Customs and Police in Tetuoan also offered the integrity seminar to their port personnel in April 2004, immediately following completion of INL-funded integrity training programs in Casablanca and Rabat.

When INL first provided funding in FY 2003, interagency cooperation was lacking among the Moroccan border security agencies and assistance was needed at the most basic level. Following two years of training and support, interagency cooperation is at an all time high and seizures have increased substantially. While the primary goal of Customs before the bombings in 2003 was revenue collection, which is still very important, revenue is now taking a back seat to anti-terrorism, enforcement, and facilitation to complement free trade agreements.

FY 2007 Program

FY 2007 funding will be used to improve Morocco's capacity to control its borders. A technical advisor will assist in the implementation of a strategic plan for improving border controls that addresses systemic problems, including corruption. Training and technical assistance will be directed at Moroccan customs and other law enforcement entities on border control and detection techniques at land and sea ports of entry.

Border Control

Funding will be used to continue a border security program begun in 2004. Training and technical assistance will be directed at Moroccan customs and other law enforcement entities on border control and detection techniques at land and sea ports of entry. Funds will provide for train-the-trainer courses and seminars covering issues such as integrity, interdiction, and cargo and passenger processing. Assistance will also focus on improving the nascent access control/badging system. Funds will provide for necessary equipment such as metal-detecting wands, inspection tool kits, mobile detection vehicles, computers, surveillance equipment, and cargo inspection systems.

Program Development and Support

Funds will be used to pay for the salaries, benefits, and allowances of permanently assigned U.S. and foreign national direct-hires and contract personnel, International Cooperative

Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs, TDY assistance, and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Morocco					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Border Control	1,500	-	890	-	900
Law Enforcement Support Police	-	-	-	-	-
Professionalization	500	-	-	-	-
Community Policing	992	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	2,992	-	890	-	900
Program Development and Support					
U.S. Personnel	-	-	44	-	44
Non-U.S. Personnel	-	-	-	-	-
ICASS Costs	-	-	17	-	17
Program Support	-	-	39	-	39
Sub-Total	-	-	100	-	100
Total	2,992	-	990	-	1,000

Pakistan

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
32,150	37,620	25,500

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Pakistani control over the border with Afghanistan and Iran is further strengthened.

Ability to monitor the 2,000-mile border with Afghanistan and Iran to interdict the passage of terrorists, narcotics traffickers, and other criminals will be improved. Access to previously inaccessible territory and the presence of security forces will be expanded through road construction. The Government of Pakistan's (GOP) border security surveillance and interdiction capabilities will be increased through continued air support, ongoing training activities, increased mobility, intelligence sharing, and expanded communications and other equipment (e.g., surveillance equipment).

The capability of the GOP to investigate and prevent criminal and terrorist activity is improved.

Technical assistance, training, and equipment will augment the capacity of Pakistani law enforcement and security agencies. Modern forensic and fingerprint identification methodologies will be instituted as standard procedures in criminal investigations. Institutional police reform programs will emphasize executive management skills, improved police training, infrastructure development, strategic planning, and internal controls to prevent corruption. Police reform programs will also include the provision of model policing projects and support for a national dialogue among law enforcement agencies.

The ability of the Government of Pakistan to deter and eradicate opium poppy cultivation and interdict narcotics trafficking is expanded.

Opium poppy eradication efforts will result in the destruction of any poppy sown in accessible areas. Poppy cultivation will decline as alternative crop programs and road infrastructure projects expand. Demand reduction and narcotics awareness public education efforts will be expanded to prevent drug abuse.

Program Justification

Pakistan is a key ally in the Global War on Terrorism and was named a Major Non-NATO Ally in early 2004. The GOP has demonstrated a commitment to combat transnational threats such as terrorism, organized crime, and narcotics trafficking. Since September 11, 2001, the GOP has taken into custody roughly 600 suspected al-Qaida and/or Taliban militants. In addition, the United States, Afghanistan and Pakistan are working together through a Tripartite Commission to promote mutual understanding and stability in the region.

Pakistan's border with Afghanistan and Iran runs approximately 2,000 miles through rough mountainous and desert terrain that is remote and thus provides a potential safe haven for terrorists, drug traffickers, and other criminals. Monitoring and maintaining control over this border has long posed a challenge for the under-equipped and under-trained Pakistani security agencies. This situation is made more serious and difficult by the massive scale of opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, arms trafficking, and continuing concerns about the movement of al-Qaida and Taliban militants into Pakistan to seek refuge and plan further terrorist acts, potentially including operations directed against U.S. interests. Commodities and infrastructure support, as well as training, already provided by the USG have improved the capabilities of agencies operating on the border, but still do not come close to meeting the requirements of these forces that collectively number more than 60,000 personnel. Ongoing assistance over a period of years, at a rate the GOP can absorb, will be necessary.

Large areas of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) along the border with Afghanistan are virtually inaccessible, including to law enforcement agencies. This renders frontier areas attractive to terrorists, drug traffickers, and other criminals who seek refuge. INL-funded rural road construction programs begun in the FATA in opium poppy growing areas a decade ago succeeded in facilitating law enforcement access for eradication and interdiction activities. At the same time, improved infrastructure opened these remote areas for legitimate commerce, counter-drug education efforts, economic development projects, and vital health and education facilities and also extended the Government's presence into the areas. The INL-funded roads are accompanied by small infrastructure projects that improve the lives of the people and help gain their support for the entry of law enforcement into these areas. This program is expanding into areas along the Afghan border where al-Qaida and Taliban militants may otherwise find safe haven. Continued road construction is needed in the tribal areas through FY 2007 to sufficiently open up these inaccessible areas.

Law enforcement institutions in Pakistan have been neglected for decades. This has resulted in a very weak capacity to investigate even basic crimes such as stolen vehicles much less the far more serious threats posed by terrorists and narcotics traffickers. GOP capacity to combat terrorism and other serious forms of criminality successfully requires not just an infusion of resources, but also comprehensive reform and improvements to law enforcement institutions countrywide. These reforms include better cooperation and coordination among law enforcement organizations, more focus on service to the community, and overall enhancement of technical skills, particularly for forensics.

In October 2002, Pakistan promulgated Police Order 2002, a roadmap for reform. Two boards, the National Police Management Board and the National Police Training Management Board, have been convened to oversee reform efforts and to facilitate coordination and standardization of law enforcement training, policies, and procedures across the country. Pakistan needs expert assistance and resources to implement these reforms fully. In support of this effort, INL assistance is providing leadership and management training at senior law enforcement levels in addition to furnishing training in basic and advanced criminal investigation techniques. Emphasis is placed on curriculum development, promotion of organizational change, and development of high accountability and public awareness standards.

The Federal Investigative Agency (FIA) and National Police Bureau (NPB) are spearheading the nationwide conversion to the international standard 10-print fingerprint card; 300,000 cards have been compiled to date, reaching a quantity that will allow the sharing of information with U.S. law enforcement agencies. To further institutionalize use of fingerprints for the expeditious identification of criminals, the INL program has also provided an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) that needs to be further expanded at the federal and district levels. Work also has begun on the development of a national criminal database that will link law enforcement agencies at the federal and provincial levels and enable them to share key criminal information in real time – this program also will require further expansion in 2007.

In 1990, Pakistan was a major producer of opium poppy. With assistance from the United States, Pakistan embarked on a 10-year plan to become poppy free. It essentially achieved that goal by 2000; however, due in part to massive cultivation in Afghanistan, Pakistan experienced a resurgence of opium poppy cultivation in 2002-2003. This included an expansion of cultivation into non-traditional areas along the western border in both the FATA and Balochistan. It is important that opium poppy cultivation be in the first instance contained and then eliminated as soon as possible, before its economic impact becomes too deeply rooted. Crop control efforts, including enhanced poppy monitoring, increased economic alternatives and infrastructure projects will decrease opium production. The GOP is committed to this effort, but lacks the resources necessary to implement effective anti-poppy efforts.

GOP seizures of narcotics – primarily heroin, opium and hashish – are significant and increasing, but undoubtedly represent only a small fraction of what actually is transiting the country. Arrests of traffickers in the remote border areas are difficult, as traffickers generally are far better equipped than law enforcement agencies. The continued provision of vehicles, radios, and surveillance equipment as part of the Border Security Program is expanding the capacity of law enforcement agencies to monitor and interdict narcotics trafficking. Additional resources still are needed, especially as increased efforts to combat narcotics in Afghanistan will put pressure on neighboring Pakistan to stop any elements of the drug trade that try to move east across the border.

Pakistan also is combating an increasing drug addiction problem that threatens the welfare and economic stability of its society. A National Assessment of Drug Abuse in 2000

estimated 500,000 heroin addicts in Pakistan between the ages of 18 and 25. There are also concerns about a growing number of intravenous drug users. The GOP needs additional resources in demand reduction to complement its supply-side efforts.

Program Accomplishments

The Ministry of Interior's Air Wing (50th Squadron) was established with INL funding in 2002. It currently has 10 Huey II helicopters and three fixed-wing surveillance aircraft equipped with Forward Looking Infra Red (FLIR) night vision enhancement systems operating from Quetta, Balochistan. The program has trained three Frontier Corps elite Heliborne Assault Force (HAF) platoons from the Rapid Interdiction Force (RIF) as well as ANF units and is now capable of a integrated air-ground operations, deployment of both fixed and rotary-wing aircraft, and night vision goggle operations. A major criminal figure responsible for kidnappings in Balochistan was killed by the U.S.-trained RIF and several of his cohorts were captured. A large poppy field was discovered and eradicated and several arrests were made. The Air Wing and Anti-Narcotics Force combined efforts in an air assault in Balochistan in October 2004 that netted 100 kilograms of heroin and eight metric tons of dried opium poppy pods, demonstrating successful interagency cooperation. The Air Wing supported many other medevacs and performed logistics missions in support of security activities on the border, while continuing to train new personnel. Surveillance of the border improved with the fixed-wing aircraft, providing useful background information, as well as mission-specific information to the border security agencies.

More than 1,500 vehicles and hundreds of pieces of communications equipment have been delivered so far to the Frontier Corps in Balochistan and the Northwest Frontier Province, the Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF) and other agencies operating on the border. Despite security and aircraft availability limitations, 27 border outposts were constructed in Balochistan and another two are in progress; 19 have been completed in the North West Frontier Province and seven more are underway. These resources provide border security and law enforcement personnel better access to rugged areas of the western border, and improved coordination and communication among those agencies. Police training programs have trained nearly 2,800 law enforcement officers, particularly in investigative capacity and leadership and management since FY 2002. Other courses have included first responder/crime scene investigation, instructor development, and building managerial capacity. The National Police Academy and three of the five police colleges, which train over 10,000 personnel per year, have integrated USG investigative materials into their curricula. Training is being expanded in 2006 to include all the provinces. From January to December 2005, GOP security forces reported seizing 24.3 metric tons of heroin (including morphine-base), and 6.4 metric tons of opium, a 61 percent increase from 2.5 metric tons in 2004. Of the 90 metric tons of hashish seized by all GOP law enforcement agencies, the Coast Guards interdicted over 7.3 metric tons, more than the total number of Coast Guards hashish seizures for the last four years combined. Other drugs seized by ANF in 2005 include opium poppy straw, opium liquid, Pseudo-Ephedrine, Buprenorphine Injections, Ecstasy tablets and other synthetic drugs. The ANF attributes its greater capacity on the border to the Border Security Program.

To date, 449 kilometers of counternarcotics roads have been completed in Bajaur, Mohmand, and Khyber agencies with an additional 60 kilometers underway for the Khyber. In addition, construction began for the first tranche of 17 new security roads along the Afghan border in the FATA for a total of 244 kilometers of additional border roads by the end of Phase I. In addition, over 700 small economic projects have been completed in Bajaur, Mohmand, and Khyber Agencies and over 40 more are underway.

Training courses involving personnel from fourteen different agencies have begun to improve skills in basic criminal investigations, small unit tactics, port of entry operations, first response at crime scenes, use of continuum of force, building organizational capacity, instructor development, and executive management. INL-funded technical assistance has been provided in the development of an organization and structure for the Federal Investigation Agency Special Investigative Group (SIG), including 153 standard operating procedures (SOPs) for police management and operations. Assistance has also been provided to adapt these SOPs to Pakistan police organizations and a Police Reform Study has been provided to the Minister of Interior and the President. Forensics assessments were conducted at Quetta, Peshawar, Lahore, and Karachi in order to better equip laboratories and train personnel, and to integrate the newly created agency, the National Forensic Sciences Agency (NFSA), which will be responsible for Pakistan's forensic laboratories. Finally, the first all-female training course was extremely well received and was attended by 100 women police officers.

GOP law enforcement agencies began using the international standard 10-print fingerprint card nationwide during the last two years; over 300,000 acceptable 10-print cards have been collected and are being entered into the AFIS system. A central fingerprint repository, a key requirement for such fingerprint database systems, was established in the Federal Investigative Agency. A steering committee has been established for the National Criminal Data Base (NCDB), which is an automated information database for use as an investigative tool for Pakistani law enforcement agencies. The NCDB will be based at the Federal Investigation Agency headquarters, and will support the processing of information about crimes. The Embassy Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) laid the groundwork for the project through work with the provinces on supplemental criminal reporting systems that will provide raw data to be included in the database.

The GOP promulgated Police Order 2002, a broad framework for reform, in 2002. Public safety commissions, designed to promote community involvement in policing and police accountability to the public, were established throughout Pakistan in keeping with the Order. Discussions continued with GOP officials on furthering reform efforts, including through strategic planning. In support of building training capacities, training has so far been provided to police personnel from throughout Pakistan on leadership and management, organizational capacity, continuum of force, instructor development, and training management. In order to institutionalize change and reach a larger audience of police personnel, emphasis was placed on working with provincial and national training institutions to adopt the training curricula. Three of four provincial Police Colleges, Sihala (Punjab), Hangu (NWFP), and Shadadpur (Sindh) have integrated several USG courses into their basic course curriculum. This is significant due to the thousands of personnel they train annually.

The Government of Pakistan has made a strong commitment to combating opium poppy cultivation and improving monitoring and eradication efforts. Pakistan's example of being declared poppy free in 2001 by the UN is used as a model in promoting counter-drug efforts around the world. Although opium poppy cultivation increased from a record low of 213 hectares in 2001 to 7,571 hectares in 2004, it dropped in half to approximately 3147 hectares in 2005.

Crop substitution programs, begun over a decade ago, have created a number of alternative economic opportunities. Initial reports suggest there has been a dramatic increase in the number of operations conducted against drug traffickers; for example, the Anti-Narcotics Force in Balochistan conducted 128 operations in 2003, as compared to 78 in 2002. DEA is working closely with the Anti-Narcotics Force's vetted unit, the Special Investigative Cell, to better enable it to disrupt and dismantle trafficking organizations. The Anti-Narcotics Force was granted permission to appeal the verdicts of two high-profile cases of concern (Manj and Notazai). Pakistan participated for the first time in the Paris Pact expert meetings under the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in Vienna in October 2004 and hosted a Paris Pact expert roundtable in Islamabad in early 2005, underscoring its interest in working in a multilateral context to counter narcotics production and trafficking. With assistance from UNODC, Pakistan is also part of an Intergovernmental Technical Committee with Iran and Afghanistan to block the flow of drugs across borders. Pakistan is also part of the Counternarcotics Working Group (CNWG), composed of senior diplomatic and military representatives from Afghanistan and the United States to increase regional cooperation and offer a forum for the in-depth exchange of views on topics of mutual concern, including security of the regions between Pakistan and Afghanistan and development of mechanisms for information sharing. Additionally, efforts are underway to engage Gulf countries to design a regional strategy.

FY 2007 Program

The FY 2007 program has three major components that build on efforts undertaken in previous years, particularly since 9/11. The program also includes program development and support (PD&S) funds.

Border Security Program

FY 2007 funds will be used to build on the successful implementation of commodity support (vehicles, communications equipment, and surveillance equipment), training, and technical assistance that was started with FY 2001 ERF Supplemental funding. The Border Security Program supports and expands law enforcement capacity to secure the western frontier against terrorists, narcotics traffickers, and other criminal elements. Beneficiaries include the Ministry of Interior, Anti-Narcotics Force, Frontier Corps – Balochistan and NWFP, Federal Investigation Agency, Coast Guard, Customs, and Home Departments.

Funds will be used to provide ongoing maintenance, support, and operating expenses for the USG-established Ministry of Interior Air Wing, which includes three fixed-wing surveillance

aircraft and ten Huey II helicopters that are based at Quetta, Balochistan province. These aircraft permit monitoring and interception of terrorists, drug and other contraband traffickers, and other criminals operating in remote areas.

Law Enforcement Program

Funds will be used to further enhance law enforcement capacities and to encourage more effective law enforcement cooperation within the Government of Pakistan, as well as with the United States and other countries. Funds will be used to continue providing training, technical assistance, and equipment to expand investigative skills and forensics capacities, build accountability and internal control structures, enhance police training institutions, and improve managerial and leadership expertise. Resources will also be used for police reorganization efforts and will include technical assistance, training, and executive travel to observe modern and progressive law enforcement organizations in the United States. Funds will also be used to support continuing community policing and professional standards pilot projects through training, technical assistance, and equipment. Funds will be used to continue the police leadership institute program at the National Police Academy for superintendent-level personnel, the police supervision academy curriculum at the Police College level for inspector training, and training facility upgrades at the National Police Academy, Police Colleges, and Police Training Centers to accommodate proficiency skills training.

Funds will continue to support implementation of the AFIS at the district level, expand multi-work stations where demand warrants, and link federal and major provincial penal institutions. Funds will be used to install the National Criminal Data Base (NCDB) at the district levels to provide access to law enforcement agencies, improving investigative skills and cooperation. Funds will be used for the continued enhancement of criminal investigation capabilities, including training and equipment for forensics labs.

Counternarcotics Program

Funds will be used to support the construction of roads in opium poppy growing areas. This will include small water schemes to improve the economic potential of newly accessible areas and encourage the cultivation of high-value, legitimate crops and intensive farming. Funds also will be used to introduce alternative crops, such as off-season tomatoes, particularly in the non-traditional areas.

Finally, funds will give operational support to law enforcement agencies, particularly the Anti-Narcotics Force. This support includes funding for the aerial poppy surveys, the poppy eradication effort, and demand reduction activities.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

These funds will be used to pay salaries, benefits, and allowances of permanently assigned U.S. and foreign national direct-hire and contract personnel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs, TDY assistance, and other general

administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Pakistan					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Border Security Program					
FATA Road Projects	8,000	-	6,000	-	-
Aviation	12,000	-	12,000	-	10,000
Infrastructure/Commodities	4,902	-	6,000	-	2,000
Training/Training Materials	303	-	-	-	1,000
GOP Interagency Coordination	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	25,205	-	24,000	-	13,000
Law Enforcement/Judicial System					
Law Enforcement Reform	1,000	-	4,320	-	3,950
National Criminal Data/AFIS	2,000	-	1,000	-	1,000
Sub Total	3,000	-	5,320	-	4,950
Counternarcotics Program					
Crop Control	1,700	-	6,000	-	5,000
Ops support to LE agencies	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000
Sub Total	2,700		7,000		6,000
Program Development and Support					
U.S. Personnel	350	-	405	-	590
Non-U.S. Personnel	150	-	150	-	180
ICASS Costs	380	-	380	-	380
Program Support	365	-	365	-	400
Sub-Total	1,245	-	1,300	-	1,550
Total	32,150	-	37,620	-	25,500

Philippines

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
3,968	1,980	1,900

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) will develop an effective civilian-led police force.

Training and technical assistance will lead to the development of management, leadership and executive strategic planning skills among senior ranks of the Philippine National Police (PNP). Training and technical assistance provided to the rank and file members will help improve the PNP's criminal investigative skill, promote integrity and instill a sense of professionalism in the force.

The Philippine criminal justice system will be strengthened to successfully address transnational organized crime.

A national automated fingerprint identification system and criminal database will be established. Improved police-prosecutorial working relationships will be demonstrated through the establishment of joint task forces leading to successful case collaboration.

Program Justification

The Philippines, a Major Non-NATO Ally that straddles important air- and sea-lanes, is one of the region's most important partners in the Global War on Terror. Enhancing the capacities of the law enforcement and criminal justice systems remains a top priority and is central to strengthening mutual security.

Philippine law enforcement suffers from a lack of resources and professionalism, low capacity and ineffectiveness, corruption, and widespread behavior inconsistent with the rule of law. The result is a criminal justice system with minimal legitimacy that paves the way for the excesses of local political strongmen, former separatists turned bandits, traditional warlords, and militias.

Problems in the broader Philippine criminal justice system that provide fertile ground for transnational criminal activity and terrorism need to be addressed by a long-term, comprehensive program of training and technical assistance in areas such as drafting laws,

rules and regulations concerning criminal law and procedure; developing sustainable training programs; facilitating interagency and police-prosecutor cooperation; devising judicial administration and case management systems; and developing task force capability.

An FY 2003 assessment focused on Southern Philippines law enforcement in Basilan and the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), conducted by INL and the United States Department of Justice's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) and the Office of Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (OPDAT), revealed a variety of serious deficiencies within the criminal justice system. It also concluded that the public has little trust in law enforcement and recognizes the existence of corruption. Adding to this erosion of public confidence is the perception that the police engage in human rights abuses.

During FY 2005, a USG Interagency team conducted a larger assessment of the PNP to determine overall capacity and organizational effectiveness. The assessment identified similar deficiencies articulated in the FY 2003 assessment, but also pinpointed weakness in the areas of budget, internal affairs, training, prison management and the general absence of links between police and prosecutors.

Cooperation received from the PNP leadership and INL program momentum and successes realized to date in the challenging southern area of the Philippines have now expanded into a more far reaching program of institutional development of both the PNP at the central level and the Philippine criminal justice system. A comprehensive assistance program is necessary to achieve long term and sustainable results. Addressing PNP's weaknesses at the central level will maximize efforts undertaken in the southern Philippines. The program will further enable the PNP to increase its competencies and capabilities in order to become a fully functional partner with other entities of the Philippine criminal justice system, and a stronger and effective partner with other international law enforcement entities, particularly U.S. law enforcement agencies.

Program Accomplishments

In September 2003, a law enforcement training and technical assistance program was launched to focus primarily on Basilan and the ARMM, based on the assessment conducted by INL, ICITAP and OPDAT. The program focused primarily on the delivery of training courses in fundamental police tasks. Emphasis was also placed on providing training in the areas of contemporary police supervision.

A significant element of all the training provided has been an intensive instructor development component aimed at creating "train-the-trainer" capabilities that will strengthen institutional capacities through replication and sustainability. Lesson plans used for all of the courses were provided to the PNP and graduates of the instructor development courses were subsequently used to deliver the courses. The PNP has adopted the course lesson plans and integrated them into their existing investigative training curricula. This will guarantee the perpetuation of the skills as they are taught to future classes.

The Public Relations and Media Course presented to PNP commanders has become a requisite training course for all graduates of the PNP Academy before they are assigned to the field. To date, over 300 personnel have attended this course. This training has resulted in a more professional interaction between the PNP commanders and the media. Previously, many commanders simply refused to speak to the press or avoided attempting to develop a working relationship. This training has had a positive impact on the development of improved media relations.

The USG funded Crime Scene Courses have trained and equipped nearly 200 criminal investigators in the identification, preservation and collection of crime scene evidence. These investigators have returned to their respective station houses to utilize these skills to help investigate and solve a wide variety of crimes. These lesson plans have also been adopted by the PNP and made a permanent part of the PNP's investigative training curricula.

Overall to date, 1,270 police officers and supervisors have been trained by the USG in the various courses offered. Students have included members of the PNP Criminal Investigation Unit, Forensics Unit, Crime Laboratory Unit, Special Action Force (Special Forces), Maritime Group, Airport Security Group, Public Safety College Staff and Regional Academy Staff of the PNP.

In 2003, funding was provided to FBI Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) to assist the GRP with the establishment of an automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS) that would meet international standards. The project was conducted on a train-the-trainer-basis and included training in basic fingerprint classification, and the lifting of latent prints at crime scenes. Fingerprint kits, latent kits, magnifiers and cameras were donated. The initial FBI assessment resulted in the provision to FBI of over 200 prints of suspected terrorists, including one print that matched an active case in the United States.

FY 2007 Program

The three major components to the FY 2007 program are Law Enforcement Support, Administration of Justice, and Counternarcotics. FY 2007 funds will be used to continue to develop long-term and sustainable civilian law enforcement capacity, improve police-prosecutorial cooperation, and support GRP efforts to strengthen respect for the rule of law.

Law Enforcement Support

FY 2007 program will focus on providing resident technical advisors and training programs for targeted groups of law enforcement officers, prosecutors and jurists. Programs to improve the quality and transparency of civilian rule of law through assisting the PNP with strategic planning, competency-building, and sustainable training programs of PNP personnel will continue.

Funding will also provide for continuation of the fingerprinting (AFIS) project and forensic document facilities, specifically training and equipment such as fingerprint identification kits,

fingerprint booking stations, scanners, digital cameras, and a file server for the storage of prints. The AFIS when completed will conform to U.S. technological standards, ensuring interoperability, and real-time access by U.S. law enforcement personnel.

Administration of Justice

The effectiveness of law enforcement's working relationship with the prosecutors continues to be an important component of this program. The FY 2007 program is designed to improve police-prosecutor cooperation to better manage crime scenes, preserve evidence and bring criminals to justice. The strengthening of the working relationship between police and prosecutors through the implementation of policies and procedures – that will require the police to consult with prosecutors during investigations – will further establish corruption-fighting mechanisms and initiate improvements in judicial administration and criminal case management. Funding will be used to provide technical assistance and training.

Counternarcotics

Funding for this project will provide technical assistance, training, and equipment for the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency. Specialized courses such as criminal investigation and prosecution of drug crimes and management will be provided. Funds permitting, limited equipment such as drug identification kits will be provided.

Philippines					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Law Enforcement Support	2,993	-	1,000	-	1,500
Administration of Justice	300	-	350	-	300
Counternarcotics	75	-	150	-	100
Program Development and Support					
U.S. Personnel	450	-	330	-	-
Non-U.S. Personnel	75	-	75	-	-
ICASS Costs	70	-	70	-	-
Program Support	5	-	5	-	-
<i>Sub-Total</i>	600	-	480	-	*
<i>Total</i>	3,968	-	1,980	-	1,900

* FY 2007 PD&S costs will be covered with prior-year PD&S funds.

Thailand

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
1,608	990	900

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Build regional law enforcement capacity through comprehensive skill-building training for police and other law enforcement personnel. Regional law enforcement cooperation will be enhanced, leading to more effective coordination with countries in the region on efforts to prevent transnational crime, including drug trafficking, IPR violations, terrorism, trafficking in persons, and other crimes. Improve the Royal Thai Government (RTG) law enforcement ability to deter and investigate terrorist activity in the southern provinces by designing and conducting bilateral programs of technical assistance and supervisory training using U.S. and regional experts. Build Royal Thai Police and Ministry of Justice forensic science crime solving capabilities, which are also directly applicable to successfully combating terrorist activity.

Promote Thai criminal laws that facilitate investigation and prosecution of corruption cases. Dissuade government tolerance of extra-judicial killings or other abuses in measures to suppress drug trafficking. Promote professional expertise and experience of U.S. enforcement and criminal justice institutions among Thai legislators, political and opinion leaders, and criminal justice system practitioners. Promote public ethics, transparency and internal oversight to enable RTG institutions within the justice system to reduce tolerance for public corruption and to investigate and prosecute public corruption cases.

Deliver comprehensive training programs of comparative ethics for members of the judiciary, lawyers and prosecutors in order to prevent, identify and punish public corruption, and to promote integrity among public officials.

Program Justification

Thailand is victim to a variety of transnational crime conducted by criminal organizations, including trafficking in narcotics, weapons and persons. The country has achieved significant success in its comprehensive, long-term strategies against illegal drug abuse, trafficking, and production; however, its criminal laws, criminal justice institutions, and regulatory and investigative capabilities require improvement in order to respond more effectively to transnational and organized crime in the 21st century. The corrosive effects of public corruption further impair effective RTG response to these threats.

The RTG considers illegal drug trafficking and abuse as one of its most serious national security problems. The use of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) creates serious public health and social problems, and requires modification and expansion of demand reduction programs that were originally tailored for heroin abuse. A national campaign in 2003 to suppress the drug trade had some success, but was also criticized for serious human rights abuses. Thailand has been a leader in programs for prevention and treatment of drug abuse. Its effort to reduce and eliminate opium poppy cultivation and heroin production is one of the most successful in the world. U.S. Department of State drug control assistance to Thailand dates to the 1970's, but is being gradually phased out in recognition of the success against opium production and in response to evolving patterns of international drug smuggling. After decades on the list of Major Narcotics Producing and Trafficking Countries, Thailand was removed for the first time in September 2004.

The RTG is making a systematic effort to review its criminal justice system and to develop and implement new or modified substantive and procedural criminal laws, procedures and practices that respond appropriately to organized and transnational crime, and implement obligations of the 1988 UN Convention Against Illicit Drug Trafficking, the 2000 Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (TOC), and the 2003 Convention Against Corruption.

Thailand is a regional leader in international cooperation against drugs and transnational crime. It has agreements for cooperation with the United States, its neighbors and others, and takes a leading role in regional and multilateral drug and crime control organizations. Under a bilateral agreement concluded in 1998, the RTG and USG jointly operate the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Bangkok, which has thus far provided training to 4,500 law enforcement officials from Southeast Asia and China.

As traditional forms of U.S. Department of State counter narcotics assistance are reduced, "value-added" assistance by the United States in fighting corruption and other areas will remain crucial elements in Thailand's efforts to reform and modernize law enforcement institutions.

Program Accomplishments

INL-funded programs support a wide range of activities that have resulted in tangible accomplishments. For the eighth consecutive year, the opium poppy crop in 2005 remained below 1,000 hectares. Thailand's evolution from a major source country for opium to a net importer of heroin constitutes a significant strategic success and was a factor in removing Thailand from the list of major narcotics producing or trafficking countries in 2004.

With U.S. support and encouragement, Thailand is in the process of amending many of its basic narcotics and other substantive and procedural criminal laws. During 2005, Thailand employed additional legal authorities authorizing use of wiretap evidence in drug investigations and allowing reduction of sentences for convicted drug offenders who cooperate with prosecutors and investigators. Legislation on plea-bargaining in criminal cases, controlled deliveries, establishment of a witness protection program and other

improvements in substantive and procedural criminal law remain under active discussion and consideration by various Thai legal institutions and the Parliament. Thailand signed the UN Convention Against Corruption, and the Thai Criminal Law Institute expanded its ongoing review of criminal laws to include that Convention. The RTG became a party to the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism Convention after the Foreign Minister submitted the instrument of ratification at the United Nations General Assembly meeting September 29, 2004.

INL-funded programs contributed materially to Thai law enforcement agencies' ability to conduct investigations by providing equipment, training and institutional building blocks that expand Thai counter narcotics professionalism. However, in response to reports of police involvement in unexplained killings of drug suspects during the government's anti-drug campaign at the beginning of 2003, INL suspended most forms of counternarcotics assistance and training to the Thai Provincial Police. That suspension remains in place pending investigations of the killings, including prosecution of anyone found responsible for wrongful extra-judicial killings. (No FY 2007 funds will be provided to Provincial Police absent such investigations; drug law enforcement funding will support counternarcotics assistance to other Thai law enforcement agencies.)

The RTG approved in 2005 a budget of approximately \$2 million to build a dormitory facility adjacent to the ILEA classroom/administrative building. This project is expected to begin in early 2006. During 2005, the ILEA regional curriculum included drug and other law enforcement skills training, with many courses having direct applicability to law enforcement capacity against terrorism. In 2005, ILEA Bangkok trained 667 law enforcement officers and supervisors in INL-supported training programs. A smaller number were trained in non-INL funded programs which utilized ILEA as a venue.

Thailand continues to play a leading regional role in counter narcotics and fighting other transnational criminal threats. The RTG has cooperated with China, Burma, and other nations on significant drug investigations, resulting in numerous seizures of significant quantities of heroin and methamphetamine tablets. Thailand participated in several regional conferences on the suppression of precursor chemicals in 2005. Thailand has encouraged China and India to take stronger action to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals used to manufacture methamphetamine. Thailand increased counternarcotics cooperation with Burma, and continued its pilot alternative development projects in Burma, based on its own successful experience. Thailand plays a leading role in the UN-sponsored ACCORD plan of action designed to promote regional cooperation on drug and crime control efforts. Thailand also continued to demonstrate regional and international leadership in law enforcement affairs. With INL support, the RTG-affiliated Royal Projects Foundation began in 2005 to provide alternative crop development assistance to Afghan President Karzai's administration.

FY 2007 Program

The FY 2007 program will include continuing support to a recently-established criminal investigative agency, the Department of Special Investigations (DSI), which is responsible for investigating significant, non-drug transnational and organized crime. In FY 2003, INL

provided an initial project grant of \$500,000 to assist establishment of DSI. FY 2007 funding will be used to offer training courses and technical assistance with organizational development by U.S. federal law enforcement agencies including the FBI and the Department of Justice (ICITAP). The development of the DSI should enable more focused investigations by the Thai law enforcement community, thereby facilitating the solving of crimes that affect U.S. business and national interests, such as IPR infringement, cyber crime, and financial crime.

Expansion and refinement of regional programs at ILEA Bangkok will continue, as well as development of bilateral programs to Thai law enforcement agencies that will both further U.S. interests in combating transnational criminal activity as well as threats to Thai security that are posed by the continuing terrorist incidents in southern provinces.

Program Development and Support (PD&S) funds will cover salaries, benefits, allowances, and travel of direct hire and contract U.S. and foreign national personnel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs and other general administrative and operating expenses for counternarcotics and anticrime training program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Thailand					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Crime Control and Criminal Justice					
Criminal Justice Sector Development	308	-	-	-	-
Measures Against Money Laundering	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Special Investigations					200
Sub Total	308	-	-	-	200
Drug Control Assistance					
Drug (and Customs) Law Enforcement	273	-	115	-	-
Crop Control/Alternative Development	100	-	-	-	-
Regional Narcotics Control	50	-	-	-	-
Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction	100	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	523	-	115	-	-
Measures Against Corruption	100	-	225	-	-
Program Development and Support					
U.S. Personnel	275	-	300	-	323
Non-U.S. Personnel	90	-	115	-	124
ICASS Costs	178	-	135	-	145
Program Support	134	-	100	-	108
Sub-Total	677	-	650	-	700
Total	1,608	-	990	-	900

Regional and Global Programs

Anti Crime Programs

Fighting Corruption

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Request
6,746	3,960	4,500

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

INL has in recent years pursued a mix of diplomatic, policy, and programmatic efforts designed to achieve the following anticorruption objectives: increasing the number of governments committed to implementing comprehensive regimes to address their corruption problems; increasing international cooperation among governments in the fight against corruption; increasing the number of countries where political will exists to pursue high-level corrupt actors and problems; and developing innovative methods to tackle corruption that show measurable effect.

INL advances these objectives through a four-pillar approach. These four pillars, articulated in various Department reports to Congress over the past few years pursuant to the International Anticorruption and Good Governance Act, include the following:

Uniting Governments Under Common Anticorruption Commitments

The USG opens the door to enhanced cooperation through the creation of global anticorruption goals and standards. This, in turn, encourages the sharing of best practices, builds trust and relationships between cooperating countries, and ultimately increases the effectiveness of USG government and other aid programs that assist these efforts.

Related objectives:

Increased number of reports issued annually by mutual evaluation mechanisms.

Increased number of countries that have signed and ratified the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

Helping Governments Meet or Exceed Those Commitments

The fight against corruption begins at the national and local levels. Where pockets of political and/or popular will exist, the USG can assist governments in taking effective action

against corruption. This includes, *inter alia*, helping governments take a wide range of actions to address corruption, such as enforcing anticorruption laws and instituting preventive measures within the public administration. The U.S. is also beginning through the G-8 Anticorruption Compacts, the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA), and other multilateral initiatives to reward those countries that are committed to effectively rooting out corruption.

Related objectives:

Increased the number of countries that publicly adhere to and enforce No Safe Haven policies.

Launch innovative regional initiatives in APEC, Africa and the Middle East to strengthen the political commitment of governments to fight corruption.

Mobilizing Popular Will and Private Sector Action

Popular will is the best expediter of political will against corruption. The USG can help enhance popular will in other countries by encouraging civil society, the media, and the private sector to be active in the fight against corruption, increase transparency in governments, and increase integrity in the private sector.

Related objective:

Targeted countries have improved scores in anticorruption and transparency indices.

Leading By Example

The USG has been a leader in the fight against corruption by promoting integrity within our own country and making our actions an example for the world. The international community can benefit from our examples, particularly regarding efforts to deny safe haven in the U.S. to corrupt officials, prevent U.S. multinational business from bribing overseas, enforce corruption laws, promote good public/corporate governance, and build tools and institutions to prevent corruption.

Related objectives:

Implementation and balanced use of the new presidential proclamation to deny entry into the United States by corrupt officials, those who corrupt them, and their dependents.

Participating as an evaluated party in two (OAS, COE) multilateral anticorruption monitoring mechanisms.

Program Justification

The Administration has made the international fight against corruption one of its top foreign policy priorities. The USG has clear foreign policy and national security interests in seeing corruption addressed on an international scale. Corrupt interests continually hamper global economic activity of American firms, interfere with the accomplishments of USG foreign assistance goals and programs, facilitate the continuing growth of transnational crime and international criminal organizations, and threaten democracy. Terrorists thrive on corruption, using it to facilitate the laundering of funds and the illicit trade of weapons, passports, drugs, and persons; obtain sensitive information from government sources; and move money and themselves across borders to find safe havens.

Program Accomplishments

Uniting Governments Under Common Anticorruption Commitments

Over the past several years, INL has helped negotiate and develop several significant regional multilateral anticorruption commitments, including the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (IACAC), Council of Europe conventions, Stability Pact compact, the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Initiative to Fight Corruption and Ensure Transparency, and, most recently, the OECD/UNDP Middle East and North Africa (MENA) “Good Governance for Development for Arab States” Initiative. INL continues to make it a top priority to encourage other governments to sign, accede to, or ratify the UNCAC, which entered into force in December 2004 and currently signed or ratified by over 180 nations, including the U.S. From a diplomatic perspective, the biennial ministerial Global Forum on Fighting Corruption (GF) process is by far the most high-level existing intergovernmental forum for promoting the fight against corruption, and INL continues to lead U.S. efforts to develop and define that process. President Bush provided a statement of support to Governments participating in the 2005 Fourth GF in Brasilia in June 2005.

Helping Governments Meet or Exceed Those Commitments

INL has focused its attention and resources on promoting implementation of multilateral anticorruption commitments (e.g., monitoring mechanisms) and helping develop effective governmental approaches to preventing corruption (e.g., addressing corruption within the criminal justice system through the legal profession and private bars). INL has provided or led USG experts and assistance to help over 60 countries implement anticorruption commitments through mechanisms within the Organization of American States (OAS), Council of Europe, Stability Pact Anticorruption Initiative for Southeast Europe, APEC, the OECD/UNDP “Good Governance for Development for Arab States” Initiative, and the ADB/OECD Asian Anticorruption Initiative. INL has also targeted anticorruption advisors and technical assistance to help governments address weaknesses discovered during these evaluation processes. INL continues to lead U.S. law enforcement-related anticorruption assistance, particularly to help countries build their capacities to investigate and prosecute corruption cases. Over the past three years, INL further developed the capability to react

rapidly to unexpected Embassy requests for anticorruption assistance to new governments or governments exhibiting strong and unusual political will to address corruption.

INL is also working with the Economic Bureau to fund the G-8 Compacts, an anticorruption assistance program targeted to countries that exhibit strong political will to address corruption problems. President Bush and other G-8 leaders at the G-8 Sea Island Summit in 2004 announced Compact programs with four countries: Georgia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, and Peru. INCLE funding is being used to help these countries achieve their Compact goals.

Mobilizing Popular Will and Private Sector Action

INL has developed and funded innovative technical assistance programs that help build the popular will against corruption and promote integrity within the private sector. Recent examples include the development of a Culture of Lawfulness educational program in several countries targeted at middle-school students and support to develop a corporate governance blueprint for Russian businesses.

Leading By Example

INL has led recent USG interagency participation, including the Department of Justice, Department of the Treasury, Department of Commerce, Office of Government Ethics, and others, in key multilateral mechanisms to observe U.S. anticorruption institutions and activities, and has helped effectively showcase our efforts as a model for other countries. INL also led efforts to advance the “No Safe Haven” policy through implementation of a Presidential Proclamation to deny entry to the corrupt, those who corrupt them, and their dependents, signed in early 2004. The G-8 member countries, in the 2003 Evian Declaration and reinforced in the 2004 Sea Island Declarations, committed to the “No Safe Haven” policy. World leaders at the Special Summit of the Americas and APEC made a similar commitment in January and November 2004, respectively.

FY 2007 Program

Anticorruption Compacts

The G-8 anticorruption assistance Compacts are an initiative that helps to fight corruption in a way that strengthens political will, rewards performance, and yields demonstrable results. By attacking corruption on multiple fronts with the strong commitment of the highest levels of government, rather than one sector at a time, the Compacts seek to raise the bar across government institutions and make transparency efforts in different sectors mutually reinforcing. Four governments – Nicaragua, Peru, Nigeria and Georgia – entered into Compacts at the G-8 Sea Island Summit in 2004, committing in writing to reform in key areas that promote transparency and help prevent corruption, including management of public finances, public procurement, and engaging civil society. All four countries have developed operational plans to meet their goals and help coordinate technical assistance. FY 2007 funds will help support the third year’s effort in the four Compact countries. Assistance for each pilot country will likely focus on training, equipment and technology (including e-

systems) needed to establish and maintain fiscal transparency and accountability systems, rules-based public procurement systems, effective enforcement and oversight institutions, and free and active civil society anticorruption efforts.

Multilateral and Diplomatic Programs

In addition to the Compacts, FY 2007 funds will be used through the United Nations or relevant regional organizations to help countries that have ratified the new United Nations Convention Against Corruption to implement the convention's prevention and criminalization chapters.

FY 2007 funds will be used to expand the Middle East Governance for Development (GfD) Network, an Arab-led effort which was launched in the Dead Sea, Jordan in February 2005, with the G-8, UNDP, OECD and World Bank, to create an intergovernmental anticorruption forum. The forum will work towards developing capacity, tools, and systems – such as national action plans, stronger laws, codes of conduct, and better trained investigators, prosecutors, and judges – to detect, prosecute and enforce corruption cases. As part of the GfD Initiative, President Bush pledged to help Arab nations that embrace clear standards of economic, political, and social reform.

FY 2007 funds will also be used to help APEC developing economies implement their commitments related to the APEC Leaders' Santiago Commitment and Anticorruption Course of Action. The "Santiago Commitment and APEC Course of Action" requires member countries to: deny safe haven to officials and individuals guilty of public corruption, those who corrupt them, and their assets; implement anticorruption policies and practices consistent with the UN Convention Against Corruption; implement the APEC Transparency Standards, with particular emphasis on government procurement and customs procedures; encourage collaboration to fight corruption and ensure transparency, including through cooperation with other multilateral and regional intergovernmental institutions; and develop innovative training and technical assistance programs to fight corruption and ensure transparency.

INL intends to also use FY 2007 funds to launch an initiative with committed African governments on an Africa region-wide cooperative mechanism to support critical rule of law and enforcement capabilities to promote good governance and prosecute corruption. The proposed African Anticorruption and Transparency (ACT) Initiative will leverage existing international partnerships to strengthen the political will of African governments to address governance and corruption challenges, and help them implement their commitments related to the G8 Africa Action Plan and the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).

FY 2007 funds would additionally be used to pay contributions/dues to support two multilateral monitoring mechanisms – the Council of Europe's Group of States Against Corruption (GRECO) and the OAS Follow-up Mechanism – that promote implementation of anticorruption commitments in dozens of countries.

Border Security/Alien Smuggling

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
1,533	594	2,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

INL will continue to assist selected countries to strengthen their border control regimes and make it more difficult for criminals and terrorists who threaten the interests of the United States to pass through without being detected and apprehended. INL will also work with our international partners to interdict and halt alien smuggling as far from our borders as possible.

INL border security programs help priority countries improve their port and airport security practices, through education initiatives, training, and technical assistance. The strengthening of security at ports and airports will help to prevent criminal and terrorist acts that could have an adverse impact on trade and transportation with the United States. INL has set goals for border security to include: conducting training to improve the proficiency of customs, immigration, and other border control officials; installing entry/exit systems at selected airports and seaports; assisting in the development of passport issuance systems with biometric capabilities; purchasing computers and software for immigration authorities at the international airports; providing funding to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for capacity building programs; and providing funding to the Organization of American States (OAS) counter-terrorism subcommittee to improve port security practices through a program of technical assistance. INL work helps improve integration and coordination among various law enforcement entities at the borders. Border security improvements will enhance law enforcement cooperation, reduce corruption, increase revenue collections, and strengthen rule of law in developing countries. Performance measures will include better law enforcement controls and intelligence; increased identification and apprehension of criminals; and less illegal movement of aliens destined for the United States.

INL's attention to alien smuggling will focus on helping coordinate the activities of the interagency anti-smuggling community in their efforts to disrupt major alien smuggling rings which operate both domestically and overseas. The capacity to identify and respond to threats posed by alien smugglers and traffickers will be strengthened by the establishment in the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Section 7202) of the interagency Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center (HSTC). INL will fund activities of the HSTC to collect, analyze, and disseminate intelligence on alien smuggling and human trafficking. Performance measures will include the issuance of strategic assessments and other products, developing target folders on the top alien smuggling organizations, and the

opening of investigations against major smuggling and trafficking organizations with a nexus to the United States.

Program Justification

Porous borders are a threat to developing countries, as well as to the United States. Lax border controls greatly enhance the ability of international criminals, smugglers, and terrorists to expand their operations and avoid these controls, suborn them through corruption, negate them with falsified documentation, or overwhelm them. In many countries, effective control of the movement of persons, vehicles, and cargo across national borders is non-existent. Border control officials are poorly trained and equipped and inspections facilities are substandard.

As the first line of defense for many countries, stiff border controls provide substantial deterrence to smugglers and other criminals. They can force them into other, less attractive, routes, provoke traffickers into taking measures that raise their operational costs, and make traffickers more vulnerable to law enforcement countermeasures. Borders are also the points at which to collect important intelligence. Information gleaned from seizures, arrests, and documents can provide leads useful to making even bigger cases that help dismantle major international criminal syndicates. Successful enforcement at the border is also a powerful instrument for generating greater public support for fighting transnational crime.

The smuggling of illegal migrants, which can serve as a vehicle for terrorist entry into the United States, is a major national security concern. Identifying, disrupting and dismantling criminal networks, especially those that can be used by extremist groups, has become a high priority for U.S. authorities. The creation of the Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center reflects the U.S. Government's concerns about the separate but related problems of alien smuggling, human trafficking and terrorist mobility, and the increasing sophistication of criminal networks with global reach.

An important aspect of the U.S. government's approach to deterring and preventing the flow of illegal aliens into the United States involves disrupting alien smuggling organizations as far from our shores as possible. This means that the fight against alien smuggling must begin in foreign lands where our influence and law enforcement authorities are more limited. Weak foreign law enforcement institutions, corrupt public officials, and inadequately trained police make it imperative that guidance and technical assistance be provided to illegal alien source and transit countries. Without adequate technical assistance many of these countries will continue to contribute to the stream of illegal aliens entering the United States. This stream, if uncontrolled, will allow foreign nationals with terrorist links to slip into the United States undetected.

Program Accomplishments

Our goal is to strategically utilize funding to ensure the most impact in this critical area. INL's critical border security program accomplishments include:

Barbados: Conducted a regional seminar on customs integrity for eight Caribbean nations.

Ecuador: Funding provided to support a vetted police unit dedicated to disrupting the alien smuggling pipeline from Ecuador to the United States.

Mexico: Jointly funded a regional forum on maritime security with the International Maritime Organization for countries in the Western Hemisphere.

Caribbean: Port security assessments conducted in St. Lucia, Dominica, Belize, and St. Kitt's-Nevis. Follow-up training conducted in Dominica and scheduled for the other three island nations.

Latin America: Funding provided to the OAS for aviation security training in the Western Hemisphere. Training delivered in the Bahamas, Haiti, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras and planned for Belize, Panama, Antigua, and Costa Rica.

East Africa: Funding provided to the IOM for a capacity building program to control irregular migration in Kenya and Tanzania.

Caribbean: Funding provided to the OAS counter terrorism subcommittee to improve security practices in the Caribbean tourism and recreation industries, in preparation for the 2007 Cricket World Cup.

Asia: Funding provided to the Asian Development Bank to assist developing countries in Southeast Asia with their efforts to improve port security and to comply with the requirements of the International Ship and Port Facility Code

In response to the migrant smuggling, trafficking and terrorist mobility challenges and to further our anti-alien smuggling objectives, INL helped create and is helping fund the inter-agency Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center (HSTC). The Center brings together federal agency representatives from the policy, law enforcement, intelligence, and diplomatic arenas to work together on a full-time basis to achieve increased greater integration and effectiveness in addressing human smuggling, human trafficking, and smuggler support of clandestine terrorist travel, particularly in terms of converting intelligence into effective enforcement, diplomatic and assistance actions. The Center collates, analyzes, produces and disseminates intelligence and other information to facilitate coordinated international law enforcement efforts against illegal alien smuggling, terrorist mobility, and trafficking in persons.

In addition to producing a number of strategic assessments and intelligence reports, and contributing to other agencies' products, the HSTC has submitted two required reports for Congress. The first, submitted in June, was a report on the status of implementation of the Center with information identifying staffing and resource needs. The second is an annual strategic assessment of vulnerabilities in the United States and foreign travel systems that can be exploited by terrorists, alien smugglers, traffickers, and their facilitators. Enactment of the *Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act* will require a third report to Congress

on links between trafficking in persons and terrorism, including links between the proceeds of trafficking and terrorist finance.

FY 2007 Program

INL will continue to support the OAS counterterrorism committee in its efforts to improve law enforcement training and border controls in the Western Hemisphere. This will be done through a series of initiatives including airport and seaport security training, law enforcement workshops, border and port security vulnerability assessments, and document security programs. Strengthening entry-exit controls at selected foreign airports, land border points, and seaports will also be a priority. Programs designed to improve document security will also receive attention. These programs may focus on identity documents and passport issuance systems.

Effective border control programs depend on having adequate training, visa regimes, and equipment, including automated systems to track the movement of cargo and people through ports of entry. Through our border assessments, INL will identify vulnerable countries and will work with them to upgrade their border control systems, including assisting them to improve travel document issuance systems and customs controls. Funds will also support conferences and organizations working to improve and enhance border security.

INL will continue to support the development of the Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center (HSTC). During FY 2007, the HSTC will continue to produce strategic assessments and intelligence reports to better inform and target law enforcement, diplomacy and foreign assistance efforts. It plans to further develop its classified website and create unclassified but secure intranet websites to effectively disseminate information. It will promote and facilitate intelligence-driven operations, investigations and prosecutions against smugglers and traffickers, resulting in disruption and dismantling of smuggling organizations, networks and pipelines. This will also adversely affect criminal support for terrorist travel. The HSTC will also support the anti-terrorist mobility efforts of the National Counterterrorism Center. Funds will be used for administrative and operational needs, and to hire support staff to provide the framework for a team of detailed foreign affairs, law enforcement and intelligence officers who will turn intelligence into action. Funds will also be used to help prepare the annual report to Congress regarding vulnerabilities in the U.S. and foreign travel systems and the Congressionally required report on links between trafficking and terrorism.

Cyber Crime, Intellectual Property Rights and Critical Infrastructure Protection

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
3,300	3,366	4,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

INL training and technical assistance programs facilitate USG assistance to and cooperation with key foreign nations on matters involving cybercrime, critical information infrastructure protection (CIIP), and intellectual property rights (IP) crime. INL's training and technical assistance programs assist foreign nations to draft effective laws and build strong enforcement capacity. INL also continues to participate in a range of USG diplomatic initiatives aimed at strengthening international standards and cooperation in combating transnational high tech and IP crime.

In the area of cybercrime, INL continues to build the capacity of foreign law enforcement partners through training and technical assistance programs targeted at identifying, investigating, prosecuting, and preventing crimes committed through the criminal misuse of information technology (IT). Improved cooperation between the USG and foreign law enforcement officials and increased successful domestic and foreign prosecutions of criminals misusing IT demonstrate the program's success. In the area of international CIIP, INL will continue to expand outreach to critical countries, with success measured by an increase in the number of nations and multilateral and multinational organizations embracing enhanced cybersecurity policies and practices. These outreach programs assist foreign nations with whom the US has shared vulnerabilities to develop policies and capacities to secure their critical information infrastructures. This fills gaps in our national security that can be exploited by transnational criminals and other state or non-state entities.

In the area of IP enforcement, INL training and technical assistance programs combat IP violations by building capacity among foreign border and customs officials, investigators, law enforcement officials, prosecutors, and judges to detect, investigate, prosecute and prevent these crimes.

Program Justification

IP crime – IP crime presents a growing threat to the most innovative sectors of the US economy. Losses to the U.S. copyright, patent, and trademark industries in areas such as hard goods, optical media, and pharmaceuticals have been staggering. One particularly troubling phenomenon is the growing involvement of transnational crime groups in IP crime. These groups have the potential to outstrip the capabilities of hard-pressed law enforcement

to counter them. As a signatory to the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement, the USG is committed to a global enforcement effort to eliminate safe havens for online pirates and other IP criminals. Although INL has long been engaged on issues related to protection of IP, the explosion in IP crime and the growing sophistication of IP criminals has led INL to ramp up its resources dedicated to this issue. As co-chair of the inter-agency training coordination group (TCG), which includes both government and industry participation, INL promotes foreign training and technical assistance projects targeted to foreign nations where IP violations are most severe. INL's assistance includes seminars on developing TRIPS compliant laws, and also on training police officers, investigators, prosecutors, and judges to combat IP crime. Since much of the growth of violations of IP rights is fueled by the criminal misuse of IT (e.g., online piracy) there is a significant overlap with INL's mission to fight cybercrime.

Cybercrime – the criminal misuse of IT has increased exponentially in the last several years. Cybercrimes can include activities such as fraud, child pornography, and extortion, through which IT is a means for carrying out the elements of the crime, and also activities such as hacking, intrusion, and denial of service attacks, in which information networks are themselves targeted. As one of the first nations to sign the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime - the first multilateral treaty dedicated to cybercrime - the USG is one of the international leaders in promoting mutual cooperation, effective laws, and strong enforcement institutions. INL provides training and technical assistance to foreign law enforcement personnel to identify, investigate, prosecute, and prevent high-tech crimes. Given the nascence of cybercrime in many developing nations, INL's assistance includes enabling USG subject matter experts to give key nations legislative drafting advice. INL also participates in developing USG policy positions on cybercrime in organizations such as the G-8, the Council of Europe, Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Organization of American States (OAS), and the United Nations.

In the realm of cybersecurity, the vast expansion of the Internet and the spread of IT have created new challenges for the USG in the areas of law enforcement, national security, and national economic security. Hacking, denial of service attacks, and viruses disseminated through information networks are increasing rapidly. The President has responded to this challenge by directing the issuance of the first National Cyberspace Strategy. The Strategy recognizes that the interdependence of infrastructures across communications, energy, finance, trade, and transportation sectors means that a physical or cyber attack on the critical information infrastructures of one nation will likely impact other nations. Consequently, U.S. national security depends not only on U.S. CIIP efforts within U.S. borders, but also on the capabilities and cooperation of foreign nations whose infrastructure the U.S. government and industry interact with. The National Strategy contains a strong international outreach component, focusing on the promotion of watch-and-warning networks and a global culture of cybersecurity. Within the Department of State, INL has responsibility for law enforcement related CIIP issues. INL has already stepped up to support CIIP outreach by providing training and technical assistance to key partner nations. INL expects an increase in the demand for training to combat cybercrime with the expansion of USG outreach to developing nations. INL will continue to target our resources in consultation with US

agencies such as Commerce, Treasury, Justice and Homeland Security, which have strong and evolving responsibilities in the areas of cybercrime and cybersecurity.

Program Accomplishments

As the State Department's designated coordinator for federal law enforcement overseas assistance, INL is the funding source for almost all USG "cop-to-cop" law enforcement training and has the State Department lead on law enforcement with respect to IP rights. With respect to intellectual property rights, INL funds training and technical assistance programs to investigators, law enforcement personnel, prosecutors, judges, and other foreign officials and policy makers who investigate, prosecute, punish, and prevent violations of intellectual property rights.

INL selects the training and technical assistance programs through the consideration of criteria and metrics designed to identify gaps in countries/regions where inadequate laws or weak enforcement fail to protect intellectual property rights. More particularly, INL determines the needs necessary to reduce intellectual property violations and identifies a strategy to fill in the gaps through training and technical assistance programs. In making funding decisions, INL considers input from the TCG, USTR's Special 301 Report, U.S. industry, and U.S. missions to ensure the assistance is targeted to fit long-range planning goals.

Similarly, in the field of cybercrime, INL was able to support stepped-up activities by the Department of Justice in advising key nations in the APEC and OAS regions in designing effective laws, in training foreign police and prosecutors in cyber investigations, and in related CIIP activities. INL has also continued to help advance our diplomatic objectives through participation in bilateral discussions with close allies, and with multilateral organizations like the OAS, the Council of Europe, APEC, the G-8, and the United Nations.

FY 2007 Program

As co-chair of the State Department Training Coordination Group (TCG), along with our partner the Economic and Business Affairs Bureau (EB), INL will continue to fight IP crime through increased funding for foreign law enforcement training and technical assistance. INL will be consulting closely with industry groups to ensure that INL's assistance does not duplicate or overshadow industry efforts. These industry groups have urged INL to provide additional law enforcement training to fill critical gaps in their own efforts to assist foreign countries in fighting IP crime. As such, INL seeks not only to increase the numbers of such programs, but also to better integrate input and participation from private industry into our long term IP assistance plans. The countries INL is particularly likely to work with to build institutions to address IPR challenges include Brazil, Mexico, Paraguay, and Vietnam, as well as programs in cooperation with regional bodies like APEC. IP should continue to have a high profile among multilateral organizations such as the G-8, which is expected to open a new initiative on IP enforcement.

On CIIP, INL will continue to participate as part of the Department of State Inter-Agency Working Group on international outreach activities. This will include working with our closest allies to facilitate sector-to-sector relationships and connectivity between law enforcement, as well as expanding our circle of contacts to selected countries and multilateral organizations. INL expects to fully coordinate its activities with the Department of Homeland Security and other U.S. agencies. INL expects demand for training and technical assistance to combat the criminal misuse of IT to increase throughout the range of existing INL programs. INL will assist by providing training to fight either cybercrime itself or substantive crimes such as money laundering and child pornography that are furthered through use of IT. In particular, INL expects demands for assistance from developing nations to increase in response to the success of the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime as a global model. INL will also work to meet the demand from OAS member states as they advance their regional strategy to fight criminal misuse of information technology. INL expects to work closely with DHS and DOJ in assessing existing cybercrime training offerings for their effectiveness, and with State Department Diplomatic Security (DS/ATA) in determining how our crime fighting and anti-terrorist cyber training can complement each other.

INL believes that its efforts, as outlined above, are making a significant contribution to the United States' fight against cybercrime, IP violations, and breaches of information infrastructures. In each of the areas cited, INL has increased its efforts in recognition of the growing importance of these issues to U.S. interests.

Financial Crimes and Money Laundering

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
3,500	2,475	4,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Denying funds to terrorist organizations is a national security priority. Thwarting terrorist financing requires the development of robust anti-money laundering regimes that contain the legislative, enforcement and regulatory tools to deny criminals and terrorists access to financial institutions and markets. INL will continue to promote and develop activities and programs that will strengthen global cooperation against financial crime and terrorist financing. We will work with foreign governments to establish or update enforcement and regulatory tools and to implement international anti-money laundering/anti-terrorist financing standards. INL will encourage and assist in the formation of financial intelligence units (FIUs), and enhance their ability to share critical financial intelligence by providing technical assistance to those countries that have adequate and appropriate anti-money laundering laws and regulations in place and by encouraging them to become members of the Egmont Group of FIUs. INL also will continue to support the expansion of Trade Transparency Units, modeled on FIUs, and strengthen the Pacific Island Anti-Money Laundering Program (PALP), a regional technical assistance/training program.

The numbers of successful investigations and prosecutions abroad of important terrorist financing and money laundering cases will increase. There will be an increase in the number of jurisdictions in compliance with international anti-money laundering standards, including the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Special Nine Recommendations on Terrorist Financing, as reflected by mutual and other evaluations conducted by FATF and other international standard-setting and peer review bodies.

There will be an increase in the number of countries that have criminalized terrorist financing. There will be an increase in the number of effective FIUs. There will be an expanded network of Trade Transparency Units in operation in countries of most concern. The network will combat the misuse of trade in money laundering and terrorist financing. There will be additional intermittent term mentors provided to the regional Pacific Island Anti-Money Laundering Program initiated in FY 2005.

Program Justification

Financial crime, terrorist financing, and money laundering pose a significant national security threat not only to the United States but also globally. These activities have the power to corrupt officials, distort economies, skew currency markets, undermine the integrity

of financial systems, and destabilize governments. Criminals seek to access the financial systems of countries to fund their operations and launder funds stemming from a variety of illegal activities, including drug trafficking, corruption, arms trafficking, theft of state assets, and a variety of other financial crimes, such as trade-based money laundering, that until very recently has frequently eluded law enforcement. Experts estimate that global money laundering exceeds 3-5 percent of Global Domestic Product – or \$1.5-\$1.8 trillion per year -- and continues to grow through a variety of new innovative schemes only limited by the imagination of criminals and their organizations. Terrorists, on the other hand, appear to be relying less on the formal financial sector than to alternative remittance systems, such as hawala and cash couriers, that pose significant challenges to law enforcement. Our ability to conduct foreign policy, promote our economic security and prosperity, and safeguard our citizens is hindered by these threats to democracy and free markets.

Program Accomplishments

In the past several years, INL has implemented an aggressive program to combat international financial crime and money laundering, with an increasing emphasis on terrorist financing. Between FY 2002 and FY 2005, INL provided approximately \$13 million in training and technical assistance programs that delivered courses to bank regulators, bankers, law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial personnel, and financial intelligence unit personnel from 125 governments. We draw upon a multi-agency team of experts representing the Departments of State, Treasury, Justice, and Homeland Security, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), and the Federal Reserve Board of Governors to deliver the training and technical assistance to most of these countries. INL's contributions to Organization of American States Inter-American Commission on Drug Abuse Control (OAS/CICAD), the Pacific Island Forum, and to the UN Global Programme against Money Laundering also played a key role in providing assistance to many of these countries. INL provided \$2 million to support the President's East Africa Counter-Terrorism Initiative. In addition, INL provided contributions to multilateral organizations such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the FATF-style regional bodies (FSRBs): the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF), the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), the Council of Europe (MONEYVAL), the Eastern and Southern African Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG), the South American Financial Action Task Force (GAFISUD), to support anti-money laundering efforts. The members of these FSRBs have made a commitment to meet international anti-money laundering standards and undergo mutual evaluations by their peers. Our contributions support the ongoing operations of these bodies and fund special programs, such as mutual evaluation training seminars.

During 2000-2005, INL also participated in the development of the FATF's Non-Cooperating Countries and Territories (NCCT) program to identify jurisdictions not cooperating in the fight against money laundering. All 23 jurisdictions that FATF identified as NCCTs were the subject of U.S. Treasury Department advisories, warning all U.S. financial institutions to exercise enhanced scrutiny of financial transactions with the listed NCCTs. INL provided training and technical assistance to nearly all of these jurisdictions to help them correct the deficiencies identified by the FATF. Because of the improvements

these countries made in their anti-money laundering regimes, FATF removed four of them from the list in 2001, eight in 2002, two in 2003, three in 2004, and four in 2005. Only Burma and Nigeria remain on the FATF NCCT list.

INL and S/CT chair an interagency process to identify the countries most vulnerable to terrorist financing activities around the world. The Bureau is a central contributor to assessing the anti-terrorist financing needs of these countries, developing implementation plans for them, and funding anti-terrorist financing technical assistance programs so they can combat this threat. INL also participates in many of the training programs.

FY 2007 Program

INL, with the Department of Homeland Security, will continue to support the new innovative Trade Transparency Units (TTUs) concept that responds to the increasing propensity of criminals and terrorists to move funds outside of formal financial sectors through use of alternative remittance systems and falsified trade data. The concept borrows from the international network of FIUs that examine financial intelligence. A similar TTU network is envisioned that will analyze countries' trade data, searching for anomalies indicating trade fraud, money laundering and/or terrorist financing. In 2005, INL provided DHS with funding to establish prototype TTUs in the Tri-Border countries of Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil that are combating the Black Market Peso Exchange. In 2007, INL will continue to provide training and equipment to set up TTUs in strategic countries. We expect, in 2007, to establish TTUs in South and Southeast Asia in countries that are susceptible to trade-based money laundering and terrorist financing.

In 2007, INL will continue to strengthen the new regional technical assistance/training program in the Pacific Island region. This program, modeled on the Caribbean Anti-money Laundering Program (CALP), is an economical way to provide comprehensive training and technical assistance to several countries in a region that share similar terrorist financing and money laundering problems. The program has installed resident advisors and support staff to work in key areas needed to bring the anti-money laundering/anti-terrorist financing regimes in the region up to international standards by assisting in drafting laws and regulations, and by training regulators and law enforcement officials, including prosecutors and judges.

INL is committed to assisting countries that want to establish new Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs), particularly countries that have the requisite legal framework but lack the funds to purchase the necessary, but expensive, software and hardware. In FY 2007, INL will fund an innovative "FIU in a Box" initiative that will develop scaled-down software that will enable small FIUs to collect, analyze and disseminate financial intelligence to domestic law enforcement and to other FIUs globally. These "FIUs in a Box" will enable jurisdictions that lack fiscal and human resources to become active players in the global effort to thwart money laundering and terrorist financing at a fraction of the current cost to develop a full-scale FIU. Working cooperatively with the Australian Financial Intelligence Unit that pioneered the "FIU in a Box" concept, our joint goal in FY 2007 is to have at least two Financial Intelligence Units established through the PALP that meet the qualifications for membership in the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units.

INL will also provide funding for the placement of intermittent and long-term advisors in countries to assist in the development of legislative frameworks, regulatory schemes and FIUs. INL will continue to work closely with other USG agencies to provide this assistance, including the FBI, Justice, Treasury, Secret Service, FinCEN, Customs Service, Internal Revenue Service, the FDIC, the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, and the OCC and will provide funding to the UN Global Programme against Money Laundering and OAS/CICAD - organizations that are able to attract experts from a global pool of applicants. It is expected that training will focus on the countries considered to be most vulnerable to terrorist financing. Efforts will also be directed at other strategic jurisdictions that need resources and assistance to develop anti-money laundering laws to protect their economy and financial services sector against financial crime and terrorism.

INL will continue to support multinational anti-money laundering organizations, such as the FATF, other anti-money laundering bodies, such as the APG, MONEYVAL, CFATF, GAFISUD, ESAAMLG, OAS/CICAD, and the UN Global Program Against Money Laundering, as well as the Middle East and North African Financial Action Task Force (MENAFATF) and the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism (EAG) – the new FSRBS established in late 2004. In particular, INL wants to ensure that the FSRB's incorporate anti-terrorist financing training into their anti-money laundering criteria, that they conduct a steady stream of mutual evaluations of their members, and that they train a core of evaluators to conduct these evaluations.

INL Anticrime Programs					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Fighting Corruption	3,046	-	2,475	-	4,500
Anti-Corruption Compacts	3,700	-	1,485	-	-
Border Security/Alien Smuggling	1,533	-	594	-	2,000
Cyber Crime, Intellectual Property Rights and Critical Infrastructure Protection	3,300	-	3,366	-	4,000
Financial Crimes and Money Laundering	3,500	-	2,475	-	4,000
<i>Total</i>	15,079	-	10,395	-	14,500

Civilian Police and Justice Program

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
2,678	1,980	2,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The overall program objectives are to sustain the U.S. capacity to participate in international civilian police and criminal justice components of peacekeeping missions and respond to complex security operations; and to assist in strengthening the capabilities of the USG, United Nations (UN), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and other regional organizations and countries to address police, justice, and prison development issues in areas emerging from conflict.

The FY 2007 program will sustain INL's capacity to manage and oversee the recruitment, selection, training, equipping, deployment and support for uniformed and non-uniformed U.S. civilian police, trainers and advisors overseas participating in and supporting peacekeeping missions and complex security operations. The program will also:

Maintain a capacity to deploy U.S. police, law enforcement advisors, justice and corrections experts.

Sustain certification of the basic U.S. training program across the U.S. and further develop relationships with federal, state and local law enforcement associations, organizations and unions.

Promote high quality, standardized civilian police peacekeeping training.

Maintain INL management and oversight capabilities by further developing options to address complex security operations, including well-defined response and support timetables and capacities.

Ensure USG-funded goods and services are obtained through full, open and timely procurement that provides maximum efficiency and benefit to U.S. taxpayers.

Program Justification

U.S. participation in complex security operations and international civilian police missions overseas is expected to continue in FY 2007 and beyond. U.S. involvement in these missions

led to the creation in INL in CY 2005 of a new Office of Civilian Police and Rule of Law. INL will sustain a capacity to deploy and support experienced U.S. police, justice and corrections personnel assigned to Kosovo, Liberia, Haiti, Sudan, Afghanistan, Iraq and other countries as determined by policy makers. The world-wide support contracts awarded in 2004 provide a mechanism to conduct rapid competition and deployment of experienced law enforcement and corrections officers and criminal justice experts to support U.S. foreign policy interests in post-conflict regions around the world. Each contractor maintains databases of 2,000 interested and qualified individuals for this purpose. The FY 2007 program will maintain the program as an important component of the INL mission and will include:

World-wide logistical and support systems for the rapid deployment of U.S. police to complex, international security operations;

Capacity to provide timely and qualitative construction services and support activities, including technical aspects of construction assessment, design and oversight in difficult, hazardous, and hostile environments;

Enhanced relationships with U.S. law enforcement associations, organizations, and unions to increase participation of active-duty law enforcement personnel in CIVPOL missions overseas.

Deployment of U.S. police and law enforcement and criminal justice advisors can range from short-term assessments, training and advisory activities requiring only a few weeks; to long-term secondments of a year or more to operational missions in dangerous and volatile environments that include authority to carry weapons and perform the full range of law enforcement functions. To prepare for such operations, U.S. law enforcement personnel are given a standard course of training applicable to all deployments. Special equipment and materials, briefings, training and medical precautions needed to accommodate a particular operating environment are provided immediately prior to an actual deployment. Such equipment may include communications equipment, uniforms and other clothing, medical supplies and protective gear to meet conditions in the particular area of operation, and camping gear in the event lodging accommodations are not available. Regional or special accounts, line-item appropriations, or funds made available from supplemental budgets fund the long-term operational support needed to maintain U.S. police in actual operations. Program funding supports only limited law enforcement expertise and field activities.

The FY 2007 program sustains logistical capabilities to ensure a rapid and timely U.S. response and requests from the UN or other international organizations to contribute American police and/or advisors to address a special circumstance or participate in an international effort to assist a country emerging from a crisis situation. Key elements of this capacity are maintained by existing services contractors and include transporting U.S. personnel and equipment; pre-positioning field support items for rapid deployment; providing security, emergency medical support and evacuation services; providing operational transportation and communications capabilities; and administrative and logistical support in the field.

FY 2007 funds will also sustain outreach efforts to U.S. local, state, and federal law enforcement, agencies and professional associations for the purpose of attracting and encouraging more law enforcement interest and participation in international police missions. Oversight and management efforts will maintain capacities to assess, conceptualize, plan, prepare, implement, manage, and evaluate U.S. participation in complex security operations and international peacekeeping missions.

Program Accomplishments

INL manages three contractors to support program implementation, each with a database of 2,000 police, law enforcement advisors and justice experts to support requirements in eight countries; and funds a liaison position at the U.S. Mission to the UN in New York, a police training advisor and a senior police advisor.

INL implements programs that support international efforts to establish, train and equip the 6,350-member Kosovo Police Service; provide training to prosecutors and judges; provide technical expertise to assist in drafting criminal codes and related desk references; develop and support practical legal clinics for law students and organize professional organizations for prosecutors.

INL provides 500 International Police Liaison Officers (IPLOs) and 280 police trainers to support the Multi-National Security Transition Command – Iraq (MNSTC-I) and international efforts to re-establish, re-organize and train approximately 135,000 Iraqi police. INL also supports 65 prison advisors and 3 justice advisors to assist with reform and reconstruction efforts.

INL constructed and manages the Jordan International Police Training Center (JIPTC) being utilized to train Iraqi police. 3,500 students can be trained at one time in this facility and 15 countries participate in the training.

At the end of CY 2005 INL had provided basic, specialized and advanced training to almost 60,000 Afghan National Police in seven INL-constructed regional training centers and one central training center in Afghanistan. INL is also supporting seven justice sector advisors and, as of January 2006, seven corrections advisors.

INL provides the U.S. contribution of 50 U.S. police to the CIVPOL component of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, and provides training and technical assistance designed to enhance the Haitian government's efforts to re-establish Haitian National Police and criminal justice functions.

INL supports peacekeeping and justice reform in Liberia through the contribution of 37 U.S. police officers to the CIVPOL component of the United Nations Mission in Liberia, five justice sector advisors, funding for police academy development, the donation of non-lethal equipment for the Liberian National Police, and bilateral technical assistance for the courts, judiciary and prosecution services.

INL also supports one U.S. officer in Sudan deployed to the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS).

FY 2007 Program

Building on resources provided to support this program over the last four years, the FY 2007 budget sustains INL's capacity to identify, train, equip, pre-position, deploy and support law enforcement personnel who participate in an overseas mission for one year. Three companies provide the capabilities to support INL worldwide police, justice, and corrections programs as a result of full and open competition. The FY 2007 program will sustain standardized organizational structures, operating procedures, code of conduct, ethics standards, and systems needed to effectively manage this complex program. Through these efforts, U.S. police will have the opportunity to participate in specialized law enforcement training that is designed to meet U.S. Police Officer's Standards and Training (POST) in-service training requirements needed to keep their police credentials up to date. In addition, officers receive basic and advanced instruction that is unique to the organizational and operational challenges presented by international missions. The FY 2007 program sustains an INL training coordinator, a senior police advisor and a position established at the U.S. mission in New York responsible for working with the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations. The FY 2007 program maintains personnel and resources dedicated to supporting INL capabilities to address peacekeeping and complex security matters and provide management and oversight of police, justice and prison programs.

Civilian Police Program

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Civilian Police Program	2,678	-	1,980	-	2,000
Total	2,678	-	1,980	-	2,000

Demand Reduction/Drug Awareness

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
9,920	9,900	1,900

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Select foreign countries will be able to apply “best practices” and new prevention and treatment technologies that are scientifically sound and effective at the national and community levels.

Training and technical assistance delivered and effectively utilized by public/private sector demand reduction organizations in Central/South America and Southeast Asia, resulting in new or enhanced programs that significantly reduce drug use and delay onset of first use in target populations.

Regional institutions that foster dissemination and utilization of “best practices” and scientific knowledge about effective prevention and treatment technologies will be established to better enable foreign countries to improve demand reduction services.

Technology transfer centers enhanced in Southeast Asia, and Latin America; delivery and implementation of core training curriculum; utilization of new prevention and treatment technologies will result in significant reductions of drug use in target populations.

The international community will be better educated about U.S. policies, programs, and successes in combating drug abuse.

Provision of one regional-level seminar in Latin America for U.S. embassy officials and key foreign government and NGO leaders resulting in increased understanding of, and support for, U.S. international anti-drug policies and programs.

Multilateral alliances will be established to build public support and political will to combat drug trafficking and abuse, develop support for U.S. foreign anti-drug policies and initiatives, and improve America’s image overseas.

Training, technical assistance, web sites, newsletters, and knowledge exchange forums delivered and effectively utilized in Africa, Asia, and Latin American countries by public/private sector agencies, civil society, and grassroots organizations resulting in reduced drug use and delayed onset of first use.

International program accomplishments and lessons learned will be utilized to benefit both U.S. and foreign demand reduction services.

Four long-term, outcome-based evaluations of INL demand reduction training programs (Colombia, Vietnam, Thailand, Brazil) will be concluded and disseminated, documenting effective approaches and strategies as “best practices” that can be used to improve service delivery in demand reduction programs worldwide.

Program Justification

Demand reduction efforts aim to reduce the use and abuse of illicit drugs worldwide. The need for demand reduction is reflected in escalating drug use that takes a devastating toll on the health, welfare, stability, security, and economy of all countries. Recognizing this threat, a key objective of the National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD # 25) on International Drug Control Policy urges the Secretary of State to “expand U.S. international demand reduction assistance and information sharing programs in key source and transit countries.” At the same time, the role of demand reduction in addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic has become more readily apparent as the recent worldwide increases in this epidemic are primarily concentrated among intravenous (IV) drug user populations, in addition to high-risk behavior associated with use of other non-narcotic drugs such as amphetamine-type stimulants. The role of drug treatment in decreasing rates of drug use and relapse benefits U.S. foreign assistance efforts because any decrease in drug use among high-risk populations has the added benefit of decreasing the spread of HIV/AIDS.

In addition, the President’s National Strategy for Combating Terrorism directs us to “work with moderate and modern governments in the Muslim world to reverse the spread of extremist ideology and those who seek to impose totalitarian ideologies on our Muslim allies and friends.” Collaboration in Afghanistan and Asia with our network of 400 Muslim-based, anti-drug programs enables us to provide alternatives to radical schools that recruit young terrorists and to reduce drug consumption that fuels the coffers of terrorist groups. This network has provided us with rare access to mosques and madrassahs in volatile regions thereby enabling us to establish a prevention component to the “War on Terror.” Demand reduction assistance has subsequently evolved as a key foreign policy tool to address the inter-connected threats of drugs, crime and terrorism.

Finally, foreign countries recognize the vast U.S. experience and efforts in reducing drug demand. As part of their cooperation with supply reduction efforts, many drug producing and transit countries request U.S. assistance with demand reduction technology, since drug consumption also has debilitating effects on their society and children. Demand reduction assistance thereby helps secure foreign country support for U.S.-driven supply reduction efforts, while at the same time reducing drug consumption in that country and thereby cutting-off a potential source of terrorist financing.

Program Accomplishments

As a result of INL assistance, the first national-level, drug-free community coalition outside the United States was established in Peru. INL-funded assistance has provided new updated curricula to 24 existing Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) programs around the globe. This retraining initiative allows the new D.A.R.E. curricula to reach over 3 million children and their parents. INL-funded regional demand reduction symposiums in Malaysia and Afghanistan resulted in the commitment of over 500 Afghanistan mullahs to cooperate with the United States on providing mosque-based, drug prevention and intervention services, in addition to a major Fatwa against drug production, trafficking and abuse in Afghanistan. This assistance also resulted in the establishment of mosque-based aftercare and outreach centers in 25 Afghan provinces, 12 drug prevention centers in Indonesian religious schools, and a total of six outreach centers each in Pakistan, Malaysia, and the southern Philippines.

An outcome-based evaluation of the long-range impact of INL-funded training for over 200 treatment programs in Peru revealed that the training reduced overall hard-core drug use from 90 percent to 34 percent among clients in the participating treatment programs. Similar significant reductions were reported for cocaine use (30 percent to 8 percent), cannabis use (37 percent to 13 percent), and coca paste use (62 percent to 22 percent). An outcome-based evaluation of INL-funded, school-based drug prevention training in Colombia revealed drug use declined from 54 percent to 10 percent in eight target cities. Finally, a leading science-based journal on drug addiction documented the overall effectiveness of the INL demand reduction program, devoting its entire November 2005 edition to “best practices” in drug abuse treatment that resulted from INL assistance to Latin America, Southeast Asia, and Eastern Europe.

FY 2007 Program

INL assistance will give particular attention to cocaine producing and transit countries in Latin America, address the recurring amphetamine-type stimulant (ATS) and drug-related HIV/AIDS epidemics in Southeast Asia and Africa, and address the heroin threat from Asia, Afghanistan and Colombia. A continued area of focus will be the Middle East and South Asia where over 400 Muslim-based anti-drug programs are members of an INL-sponsored civil society/drug prevention network.

The FY 2007 program is divided into three general categories. A coalition and network building program which has a three-year time limit per country. The research and demonstration programs initiative that began in 2000 has a three/four-year time limit in order to allow the program to become self-sufficient and perfect “best practices” that can be subject to rigorous scientific evaluation. The training and technical assistance program, begun in 1990, imposes a four-year limit on all countries for receiving such assistance. Experience has shown that this period of time is sufficient for countries to implement self-sustaining programs based on training concepts, in addition to allowing enough time for accomplishment of outcomes such as sustained reductions in drug use by target populations. The evaluation component of these programs (by independent sources) continues for at least

two years after program funding terminates in order to reliably assess sustained, long-term change (outcome).

Coalition and Network Building

Drug-Free Community Coalitions: Funding will support the enhancement of effective drug-free community coalition programs in Colombia and El Salvador that assist civil society/grassroots organizations in fighting illegal drugs. These public/private sector coalitions work towards reducing substance abuse among youth, enhancing intergovernmental collaboration, and strengthening collaboration among organizations and agencies in both the private and public sectors. Funds will provide for four technical assistance sessions each in the two target countries. The planned life of this initiative is three years, after which the coalitions will be effective vehicles for reducing drug consumption and related violence in their respective countries. A new cycle of assistance for other Latin American countries and regions around the globe will commence in 2008.

Muslim-based Anti-Drug Network: Funding will be utilized to support existing anti-drug outreach and aftercare centers in volatile Muslim regions where the U.S. needs to increase access to civil society such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Indonesia. These centers were established in mosques and madrassahs in collaboration with the INL/Colombo Plan network of Muslim-based anti-drug programs/civil society organizations in the Middle East and South/Southeast Asia, which includes the participation of 500 Afghan mullahs. This initiative will also benefit efforts to reduce drug consumption whose proceeds are a potential source of terrorist financing, cut into the recruitment base of terrorist organizations, enhance America's image in Muslim countries, and provide youth in at-risk areas with alternatives to radical or terrorist indoctrination centers. It addresses a key priority in the President's National Strategy for Combating Terrorism that directs us to "work with moderate and modern governments in the Muslim world to reverse the spread of extremist ideology and those who seek to impose totalitarian ideologies on our Muslim allies and friends." Funding will cease after three years, at which time the centers are expected to be firmly established in volatile regions, helping to reduce the high rates of drug use, relapse, and drug-related violence in their target populations.

Research and Demonstration Programs

Model Program Development and Dissemination: This initiative will support existing research-based prevention and treatment programs whose accomplishments can be used to improve treatment and prevention services in the U.S. and abroad. For FY 2007, continued funding will be provided for a community-based treatment intervention program for drug-abusing, high-risk youth in Peru. This later program includes co-funding from Italy and Luxembourg. It is anticipated that this demonstration program will require funding through 2007, at which time the program will be self-sufficient and information on the program's promising practices will be disseminated worldwide.

Training and Technical Assistance

Regional Training Centers: INL funding will provide support for its strategically located, sub-regional demand reduction training centers in Brazil (Southern Cone region), Colombia (Andean region) and Thailand (Southeast Asia) with the aim of better disseminating the President's new goals and priorities for demand reduction, in addition to the use of "best practices" and science-based prevention and treatment methods to reduce drug consumption and related violence. Success will be measured by reductions in overall drug use, including high-risk behavior (e.g., intravenous drug use) that contributes to HIV/AIDS. These centers (co-funded by other international organizations and donor countries) are an economical way to provide comprehensive assistance to several countries in a region that suffer and share similar drug abuse problems.

Drug Policy Training: At the policy level, INL will devote funding for the final year of a three-year seminar series to educate the international community about U.S. policies, programs and successes in combating drug use. One regional seminar in major drug producing/trafficking Latin American country will be conducted by INL for U.S. embassy officials and government/non-government officials who are recipients of INL/NAS funding. The seminars are also designed to ensure that U.S. Embassies and other foreign recipients of INL assistance design their programs in accordance with the President's goals and priorities for demand reduction and science-based principles. The planned life cycle of this seminar series is three years, at the end of which participating countries will have a deeper appreciation/understanding of, and support for, U.S. foreign anti-drug policies and programs. The seminars orient host country officials and INL/NAS personnel to U.S. demand reduction policies and goals (i.e. evidence-based approach to demand reduction, rejection of heroin distribution programs, etc.) and the U.S. commitment to dealing with the drug threat by reducing domestic demand. Follow-up seminars provide more targeted technical assistance for host countries that request help in designing their programs according to Administration priorities (i.e., formation and enhancement of effective drug-free community coalition programs in key drug producing countries).

Knowledge Exchange Forums: Funding will be devoted to recurring regional drug prevention and treatment conferences (attended by the key leaders and decision-makers from the public and private sectors) to mobilize international opinion and cooperation against the drug trade, encourage governments to develop and implement strong anti-drug policies and programs, strengthen support for USG anti-drug policies/programs and existing UN conventions, and disseminate the latest science-based information on effective methods to reduce drug consumption and prevent onset of use. Funding will support two regional forums (Asia, Africa). These events will include funding from other donor countries and international organizations to reflect an emphasis on increased multilateral collaboration.

Bilateral Training: FY 2007 funds will provide targeted training and technical assistance for major drug producing and transit countries in Central/South America, Asia, Eastern Europe, Russia, and Africa on science-based demand reduction methods to reduce drug use and related violence. Training will specifically target methamphetamine abuse and intravenous drug use that leads to increased prevalence of HIV/AIDS. Additional training topics will

include family support groups, relapse prevention/aftercare methods, school and peer-based prevention programs, and community and correctional-based treatment services. Bilateral training and technical assistance initiatives are funded for four years per country to allow for short-term transfer and long-term retention of knowledge, implementation of training concepts and technology with fidelity, establishment of self-sustained programs, and sufficient time to allow for achievement of long-range outcomes such as reduction in drug use in a given target country or population.

Demand Reduction					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Coalitions and Networks	2,000	-	2,000		500
Research & Demonstration Programs	1,500	-	1,500		200
Training & Technical Assistance	6,420	-	6,400		1,200
<i>Total</i>	9,920	-	9,900	-	1,900

International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEA)

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
12,734	15,840	17,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

National law enforcement capabilities will be strengthened and stronger linkages between U.S. law enforcement entities, foreign law enforcement authorities, and future criminal justice leaders will be established through training at the five International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs): Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, San Salvador and Roswell. This will result in greater cooperation between U.S. and foreign law enforcement authorities and more successful investigation and prosecution of more important cases abroad.

ILEA curriculum will encourage graduates to interact with other alumni regionally and internationally to address law enforcement issues.

ILEA graduates will adopt methods and technologies learned at the academies to conduct successful criminal investigations.

ILEA alumni will be actively engaged in training others, either at their national academies or on-the-job.

Specific areas of growing international criminal activity will continue to be addressed by presenting training on counterterrorism, trafficking in persons, intellectual property rights and cyber crimes to combat these trends.

Modified Core curriculum designed to counter international criminal trends - with no fewer than 40 hours of training on counterterrorism, financial crimes, gang proliferation, trafficking in persons, and related topics - will be implemented in FY 2006.

Thirteen high-level specialized courses will be introduced to address the same international criminal trends as the core curriculum at the regional academies.

The total number of students' trained at all five academies will be approximately 3,000.

Areas for future expansion of the ILEA program to cover regions that are not currently addressed such as Southeast Asia/Middle East will continue to be explored.

Program Justification

ILEAs help advance U.S. interests through international cooperation while promoting social, political, and economic stability by combating crime. To achieve these goals, the ILEAs provide high-quality training and technical assistance, support institution building and enforcement capability, and foster relationships of American law enforcement agencies with their counterparts in the regions they serve. The ILEAs encourage strong partnerships among regional countries to address common problems associated with criminal activity. The ILEAs also develop an extensive network of alumni – who will become the leaders and decision-makers in their respective countries – to exchange information with their U.S. counterparts and assist in transnational investigations.

The Department of State works with the Departments of Homeland Security, Justice, Treasury, and with foreign governments to implement the ILEA program. The regional ILEAs offer three different types of programs: the Core program, specialized training courses, and regional seminars, all targeted at mid-level officials in the police and criminal justice services of strategic countries throughout the world. State's primary roles are to provide foreign policy guidance to the ILEA Directors, ensure availability of adequate funding to support ILEA operations, and provide oversight that will ensure that U.S. foreign policy objectives are achieved.

The ILEAs will continue to be a dynamic training program, providing relevant, timely, and quality training against the backdrop of diverse and often shifting regional economic, social and political environments and in anticipation of and response to constantly changing international crime-related challenges such as terrorism, financial crimes, organized crime, corruption, illegal narcotics and trafficking in persons.

Program Accomplishments

INL has established ILEAs in Hungary, Thailand, Botswana, El Salvador and New Mexico. To date, these ILEAs have trained over 18,000 officials from over 75 countries.

The ILEA in Budapest, Hungary, opened in 1995 and has trained over 10,172 officials from Central, Southern European countries as well as Russia and the former Soviet Union. ILEA Bangkok in Thailand opened in 1999 and has trained over 4,298 officials from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Peoples Republic of China (PRC). ILEA Gaborone in Botswana opened in 2001 and has since trained over 1,932 officials from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and other Sub-Saharan countries. INL opened a graduate style ILEA in Roswell, New Mexico in 2001 and has trained over 1,692 international criminal justice officials who had graduated from the regional academies.

At the Organization of American States (OAS) General Assembly meeting in June 2005, Secretary Rice announced that the new ILEA for Latin America would be located in El Salvador. A Bilateral Agreement between El Salvador and the USG establishing the new ILEA was signed in September 2005 and was ratified by the Salvadoran National Assembly in November, 2005. The training program for the new ILEA in San Salvador will be similar

to the ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest and Gaborone and will offer a six-week Law Enforcement Management Development Program (LEMDP) for law enforcement and criminal justice officials as well as specialized courses for police, prosecutors, and judicial officials. In FY 2006 ILEA San Salvador will deliver one LEMDP session and about 10 Specialized courses that will concentrate on attacking international terrorism, illegal trafficking in drugs, gang proliferation, financial crimes, intellectual property theft and accountability in government.

FY 2007 Program

INL will continue to support the work of the established ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell and San Salvador. INL will also continue to encourage ILEA alumni to be actively engaged in training other instructors and mentors in methods and technologies learned at the academies, either at their national academies or on-the-job. This in turn will open and strengthen lines of communications to conduct joint investigations, and to share information with US counterparts.

INL will continue the development of the new ILEA in El Salvador. ILEA San Salvador is expected to deliver its full training program in FY 2007. Similar to the other regional ILEAs' curricula, the ILEA will offer a mid-level management core program for law enforcement and criminal justice officials as well as specialized courses for police, prosecutors, and judicial officials. The training program will concentrate on attacking the most salient crime threats in the region, including drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, gang proliferation, money laundering, terrorist financing, and financial crimes and accountability in government, as well as enhancing the ability of law enforcement to anticipate and respond to terrorist threats. These courses will be designed to conform to regional nuances of these criminal activities as identified by ILEA needs assessment mechanisms.

INL will continue taking steps to establish an ILEA Regional Training Center to be located in Peru, to augment the delivery of region-specific training for Latin America. This center will concentrate on specialized courses on critical topics for countries in the Southern Cone and Andean Regions.

International Law Enforcement Academy					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Bangkok, Thailand	2,795		2,800		2,900
Budapest, Hungary	709	-	1,640		1,750
Gaborone, Botswana	3,755	-	4,000		4,100
Roswell, New Mexico	5,000	-	5,500		5,500
Latin America	475	-	1,900		2,750
<i>Total</i>	12,734	-	15,840	-	17,000

International Organizations

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
5,496 ⁵	3,960	5,400

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The international organizations account supports counternarcotics and anti-crime efforts of three international organizations: the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the International Narcotics Control Board, and the Organization of American States' Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD). Through these multilateral programs, U.S. support not only complements our bilateral programs, but also generates increased buy-in and support from other countries for our overall anti-narcotics and anti-crime efforts. In addition, these organizations assist the USG in aligning our strategic goals with that of the global community.

UN Office on Drugs and Crime – Drug and Crime Program

Mobilize resources from a wide range of USG to enable the UN Office on Drugs and Crime to develop and implement counternarcotics and crime-control projects in countries where ongoing criminal activities, the production and transit of illicit narcotics, and illegally-diverted precursor chemicals threaten U.S. interests. These projects' aims include:

Promoting the implementation of the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

Promoting the implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its supplementary protocols;

Preventing and combating money laundering and terrorist financing;

Assisting states with ratification and implementation of the universal legal instruments against terrorism through the provision of legal technical assistance;

Enhancing precursor chemical controls used in the production of heroin and amphetamine type stimulants, including methamphetamine;

⁵ This figure includes \$496,000 reported under the UN Crime Center budget line item.

Strengthening UNODC's ability to effectively and efficiently implement its programs.

Enhance law enforcement investigative capabilities through training and the provision of modern equipment, thereby disrupting the activities of criminal and drug trafficking syndicates, increasing the number of arrests and seizures, and enhancing the capabilities of law enforcement agencies to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals:

Support states in passing or strengthening legislation to prohibit and penalize illicit drug trafficking, money laundering, terrorist financing, and other ancillary crimes; and to improve mutual legal assistance, extradition, and asset forfeiture cooperation, in compliance with UN drug-control treaties;

Provide technical advice to states on how to improve mutual legal assistance, extradition and asset forfeiture cooperation; upgrade national legislation regarding all aspects of narcotics control in line with international best practices and the UN drug control treaties; develop financial intelligence units and train financial institutions to prevent money laundering and related financial crimes through placement of international experts to select high-risk countries; coordinate with other international bodies in the delivery of this assistance;

Assist in the development of legal frameworks for chemical diversion control as required by the international drug control conventions, and train and equip appropriate personnel, particularly in South and East Asia, in order to implement chemical control regimes.

Inhibit international organized crime and its impact on society and individuals through the increased implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) and its supplemental protocols against human trafficking and migrant smuggling:

Strengthen the legal framework and law enforcement capacity to prevent, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate organized crime; in-country expert mentors will continue to work in select high-risk countries including Guatemala, Peru and Ghana in order to aid in implementing the TOC's component provisions, including assistance in modern investigative and analytical practices for law enforcement practitioners, extradition requests, the provision of mutual legal assistance, and witness protection.

Increase UN member states' abilities to combat and prevent terrorism through utilizing criminal justice measures and international cooperation, particularly through the adoption of the universal legal instruments against terrorism:

UNODC's Terrorism Prevention Branch will provide technical assistance to additional states to: ratify and implement all of the universal legal instruments against terrorism; fully integrate the provisions of the instruments into national law; and train criminal justice officials on the application of the new national anti-terrorism legislative provisions.

Ensure efficient UNODC program implementation by strengthening the Independent Evaluation function of UNODC:

Plan and coordinate UNODC's program and project evaluation activities; provide impartial, independent assessments on the efficiency and effectiveness of UNODC programs as well as administration and management systems for distribution to UNODC senior management and donor states, including the United States.

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD)

Improve counternarcotics capacity and performance by countries in the Western Hemisphere (Organization of American States Members):

CICAD is the principal international organization providing drug-related technical assistance and training in the Americas. The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) – a peer review system created as part of the Summit of the Americas process – identifies gaps or weaknesses in the antidrug efforts of the OAS Member States. The MEM permits the OAS to measure progress being made by individual countries and by the Hemisphere as a whole. Performance is evaluated in: 1) national coordination efforts (drug commissions, policies and strategies), 2) legislative frameworks, 3) education/ prevention/demand reduction, and 4) supply reduction (anti-smuggling, chemical control, money laundering control). This assists CICAD in prioritizing its assistance and training resources.

Measure: Through its follow-up procedures, the MEM tracks progress in compliance with recommendations; increases or decreases in reiterated recommendations indicates whether progress is being made towards meeting international commitments and reaching long-term goals.

Increase counternarcotics cooperation within the Western Hemisphere:

Drug trafficking and organized crime are transnational threats requiring close cooperation and information sharing among neighboring states. CICAD promotes active and practical cooperation among the countries of the Western Hemisphere against drug production, trafficking (cross-border and maritime smuggling), money laundering (including terrorist financing), arms trafficking, chemical diversion, and youth gangs. To ensure that Member States are equipped with appropriate modern legal tools to confront drug-related crime and to share common legal definitions and standards to be able to work effectively together, CICAD has produced and periodically updates hemispheric model regulations.

Measure: Increase in number of countries participating in regional cooperation mechanisms, conventions, and programs. In FY 2007, CICAD should have produced new regulations on special investigative techniques for combating organized crime.

Makes progress in the inter-American region to curb money laundering, terrorist financing, and chemical diversion.

CICAD has updated its model legislation on money laundering and chemical control, and will move forward in FY 2006 and 2007 to promote their adoption hemisphere. INCLE funds will be used to provide training and technical support to governments, legislators, regulators and judicial authorities.

Measure: Increase in number of countries with updated legislation/regulations.
Decrease in number of countries designated by FATF as non-cooperating jurisdictions (NCCT) within the region.

Program Justification

UN Office on Drugs and Crime – Drug and Crime Program

Located in Vienna, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is the major multilateral organization providing assistance to combat drugs and crime. It enhances countries' bilateral programs worldwide and also implements projects that are politically infeasible on a bilateral basis. U.S. support to UNODC complements INL bilateral programs and leverages U.S. funds by promoting increased buy-in and support from a broader array of donor countries. UNODC is the only multilateral institution providing technical assistance on a global basis for the development of modern law enforcement, financial regulatory and judicial institutions and practices. It has a unique role to assist states in ratifying and implementing international conventions including the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (TOC), the UN Convention against Corruption (CAC), the three UN anti-drug conventions as well as the universal instruments against terrorism. It is also the only multilateral organization that maintains the global reach and credibility necessary to deliver technical assistance in relation to these aforementioned instruments. The United States will remain a strong advocate of these important international documents in bilateral dialogues and offer direct USG assistance to promote implementation where appropriate. The organization is a steadfast ally in support of strict enforcement efforts against illicit drugs, organized crime, and terrorism, as required under international law.

OAS/CICAD

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), the drug control arm of the Organization of American States (OAS), is the premier counterdrug forum for the Western Hemisphere. It is also one of the most effective entities within the OAS. CICAD combines a policy-level Commission that meets twice a year with a technical Executive Secretariat that supports the Commission and conducts programs and training throughout the year. CICAD's technical sub-groups facilitate valuable exchanges of information and experience among national experts on topics ranging from money laundering to drug abuse treatment and prevention and lay the basis for action plans. The Secretariat provides a central resource and coordination point for hemispheric statistics and information, training and technical support, legal standards, national experiences and research. The Secretariat, using funds from INL

and other donors, provide a wide array of technical assistance to Member States, some on an individual basis (e.g., national drug strategies) but most often in sub-regional groupings (e.g., Central America, the English-speaking Caribbean, the Andes).

Much of CICAD's success has been due to sustained U.S. foreign policy efforts to promote a strong anti-drug coalition and sense of shared responsibility among the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Active participation by the U.S. interagency community in specialized CICAD activities has been critical to achieving high standards of performance as well as keeping CICAD's efforts relevant to U.S. counterdrug agencies. CICAD has been instrumental in developing hemispheric solidarity on the drug issue and to putting an end to finger pointing between "supplier" and "consumer" nations. Hemispheric efforts are guided by the Summit of the Americas-mandated "Anti-Drug Strategy in the Americas." Through CICAD efforts, all OAS Member States are now party to the 1988 UN Drug Convention. As documented in the MEM process, CICAD has been successful in moving the 34 OAS Member States forward in developing strong national anti-drug programs, policies, and laws.

Funding will be used for CICAD projects, training and technical assistance that advance the goals of the hemispheric drug strategy, including: development of sound national anti-drug policies and programs, promulgation of modern laws and regulations, elimination of drug production and drug abuse, and control of chemical diversion, arms trafficking, and money laundering. CICAD programs complement INL's bilateral programs and fill gaps in multinational support efforts (e.g., on alternative development projects in the Andes). INL has encouraged close collaboration between CICAD technical staff and U.S. Embassy program managers.

While the OAS has become more engaged in counterterrorism and other security-related matters since 2001, drug trafficking remains a major preoccupation for all 34 OAS Member States. Because of its recognized expertise in areas such as money laundering and arms trafficking control, CICAD has emerged as an important player in the hemispheric response to terrorism, partnering with the OAS' Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE) to confront terrorist financing. Under the OAS reorganization that began in 2005-2006, CICAD and CICTE became the two major action arms of a newly-established "Department of Multidimensional Security."

Program Accomplishments

UN Office on Drugs and Crime – Drug and Crime Program

Funding from INL supports a wide range of UNODC technical assistance and legal reform projects.

INL has supported UNODC's efforts to ratify and implement the three UN drug control conventions and their requisite obligations, including through relevant judicial and legislative reforms and direct on-site operational support to prosecution and judicial services in ongoing prosecution and asset forfeiture casework. For example, in 2005, UNODC provided legal advice and assistance in drafting legislation to 20 countries on drug control, anti-money

laundering, and anti-corruption issues. It organized training and casework problem-solving workshops for judges, magistrates, prosecutors and law enforcement in 14 countries that are in need of assistance relating to extradition requests, mutual legal assistance and confiscation casework. In Latin America, through increasing coordination with other bilateral donors (including the United States), UNODC held mock trials on money laundering, provided tools for mutual legal assistance requests and case flow management for prosecution services, and conducted anti-money laundering computer based training. It also trained prosecutors from 13 Pacific Island countries on mutual assistance and extradition requests.

Since September of 2003, UNODC has performed a crucial role in promoting the ratification and implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) and its supplementary protocols to combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling. In 2005, technical assistance mentors in Peru, Guatemala and Ghana: conducted law enforcement assessments, reviewed applicable legislation and developed legislative implementation guides to ensure compliance with the TOC, provided technical assistance to specialized investigators working in the area of organized crime, and organized legislative training and roundtable events for policymakers and other relevant government officials.

In 2005, the Terrorism Prevention Branch continued to provide assistance to requesting countries for the ratification and implementation of the universal instruments against terrorism. It provided legislative assistance to 59 countries, and conducted 16 regional and subregional workshops, reaching 87 countries. In 2005, the number of countries that ratified all of these instruments increased from 43 to 75.

UNODC implemented chemical control projects in South and East Asia, major drug transit regions for precursor chemicals intended for illicit drug production. INL supported the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)'s Database for Precursor Chemical Control, which plays a vital role in INCB's three programs that focus on precursor chemicals. In 2005, Project Prism, which targets precursors used in the illicit manufacture of the amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS), developed an on-line system for pre-export notifications. Operation Purple gathered and analyzed information from 30 exporting authorities on 3,995 shipments in international trade that involved over 125,000 ton of potassium permanganate (a key chemical used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine), in addition to stopping 172 shipments involving 12,565 tons of the chemical. Operation Topaz, which targets a major heroin precursor, gathered and analyzed 7,500 shipments from 22 exporting authorities involving over 1,315,000 tons of acetic anhydride

UNODC's Global Program Against Money Laundering (UNGPML) places mentors in countries and regional centers across the globe that help draft modern anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist finance legislation, train prosecutors and financial investigators, and develop financial intelligence units. In total, the UNGPML provided technical assistance on combating money laundering and terrorist financing to more than 50 countries and jurisdictions throughout the world in 2005. Additionally, its interactive computer-based anti-money laundering program is universally acclaimed and has been translated into Spanish (by the OAS), and French, is being translated into Russian and Chinese. No other multilateral

organization cooperates more with the international funding institutions or entities such as the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units.

INL funding supported a new UNODC project, the Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU). The IEU has already produced its first report, which provided recommendations for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of certain UNODC projects.

OAS/CICAD

CICAD's work has been highlighted in the Summit of the Americas process, where Heads of State have entrusted CICAD to develop and implement the Anti-Drug Strategy of the Americas and the MEM. The 2005 Summit in Argentina encouraged CICAD to expand its work in building analytical capacity in the hemisphere, notably to expand work done in estimating social and economic costs of the drug problem. MEM provides each country with an objective diagnostic of the weaknesses in its anti-drug strategies, programs and laws, and identifies ways in which the countries can improve regional and international cooperation. These assessments validate individual country requirements for technical and material support, allowing INL and other international donors to better prioritize assistance. The MEM system also keeps pressure on individual governments by reporting publicly on progress in addressing problems.

FY 2007 Program

INL funding to UNODC programs in FY 2007 will be programmed for the following initiatives:

UN Office on Drugs and Crime – Drug and Crime Program

Global Legal Advisory Program: This program promotes the adoption and implementation of the three UN drug control conventions, assisting countries in developing and implementing adequate laws to meet the requirements of the instruments. Specifically, INL funds will be used to establish drug control legal frameworks in countries recently emerging from conflict. Priorities include: improving mutual legal assistance, extradition and asset forfeiture cooperation; and upgrading model legislation.

Precursor Chemical Control: Funds will be used to continue support for several UNODC regional projects, including those in Central, South and East Asia, which track the flow of precursor chemicals used to manufacture cocaine, heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine. These projects aim to train law enforcement officials in order to strengthen the capacity of countries to prevent domestic and regional diversion and trafficking of precursor chemicals. UNODC will work to enhance regional cooperation to further this end. In addition, INL resources will also be provided to support the International Narcotics Control Board's global database of precursor chemical shipments and legitimate industrial needs.

Implementation of the TOC: This project utilizes the expertise of in-country, expert mentors in order to provide assistance in the implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) and its supplementary protocols. Funds will be used to expand and deepen the activities of resident mentors in Peru, Guatemala and Ghana, and will likely fund the activities of a planned additional resident mentor in Vietnam. Mentors provide extensive training to law enforcement and judicial officials on the criminalization and investigatory standards inscribed in the Convention, as well as its mutual legal assistance provisions.

Global Program Against Money Laundering (GPML): INL will continue to support UNODC's continuing global efforts to enhance effective legal and regulatory regimes against money laundering and terrorist financing. These funds will be used to support the placement of resident mentors in selected countries to assist in bringing their money laundering and counter-terrorist finance laws and regulations up to international financial standards, develop and strengthen financial intelligence units (FIUs), and train law enforcement, prosecutors, regulators, investigators, and financial regulators in the implementation of the legislation. The GPML will also continue to expand its universally acclaimed interactive anti-money laundering/counter-terrorist financing computer program that has been translated into numerous languages.

Ratification and Implementation of Universal Legal Instruments Against Terrorism: UNODC's Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) developed a global project entitled, "Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism," which provides the overall framework for delivering technical assistance with global, sub-regional and country-specific components and activities. Funds will be used to continue support to this aforementioned project. In addition to assisting states in ratifying all of these instruments, the focus of TPB will shift to legislative implementation assistance and the need to integrate the provisions of the instruments into national legislation. TPB will also initiate assistance to countries to update their existing legislation.

Independent Evaluation Unit: This independent assessment unit provides reporting and analysis on the efficiency and effectiveness of UNODC program implementation to UNODC senior management, as well as the donor states, including the United States. Funding support will enable the Unit to carry out such activities and assessments.

OAS/CICAD

In FY 2007, sustained funding to CICAD is needed to continue to support the implementation of the hemispheric drug strategy, including the operation of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM). Much of the funding will be devoted to providing technical support and training to address shortcomings in country anti-drug programs identified by the MEM. It will also support expansion of CICAD's practical and useful demand-side, supply-side and legal development programs. INL funding will be used to support programs in the following priority areas:

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM): A peer review system that provides governments with recommendations on how to strengthen their anti-drug efforts – staff, travel, and processing costs - follow-on training and technical support to OAS Member States. In 2006, an inter-governmental group will examine ways to make the MEM even more effective and to reduce costs of the mechanism to permit more funding to be directed towards implementing recommendations.

Strengthening national drug control commissions: Assists governments in developing anti-drug strategies, national coordinating bodies, national analytical centers and systems; establishes data banks and tracking systems for chemical precursors.

Legal development: Includes updating regional model legislation (firearms, money laundering, chemicals), orientation for legislators and judges; communications systems to facilitate regional exchange of information and cooperation; and programs relating to the control of money laundering, chemical diversion, and arms trafficking; training for regulators (bank, chemical, weapons) and investigators

Supply Reduction Efforts: Intensify/expand work in promoting maritime and port security, customs controls, and cooperation/communication among law enforcement entities throughout the Americas through training, technical assistance, best practices guidelines, building public-private partnerships. Assist governments in complying with the requirements of the best practices in the International Maritime Organization's International Port Security System (IPSS). Continue ongoing alternative development projects, including exploration of new technologies for use in supporting national supply reduction and alternative development efforts.

Demand reduction and youth programs: Assist Member States build effective national drug awareness/education programs, conduct epidemiological surveillance (according to hemispheric standards), train nurses and other health professionals in drug treatment, and support development of an English-language version of the on-line Masters Program in drug abuse prevention. Includes regional demand reduction training, adoption of minimum standards of drug treatment, and policy and program development for at-risk populations, e.g. street children and youth gang members.

Maintenance of a hemispheric data collection system: Continued support for CICAD's Hemispheric Observatory on Drugs, the hemispheric statistical systems (demand and supply side) in order to maintain a centralized, dependable source of statistics to track progress in hemispheric anti-drug programs. The unit has developed and is training governments in a standardized approach to estimating social and economic costs of the drug problem to assist decision makers in determining budget priorities and to better inform the public, legislatures and media about the impact of drugs on a society and its economy.

International Organizations					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005 *	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
UNODC	3,996	-	2,960	-	4,000
OAS/CICAD	1,500	-	1,000	-	1,400
<i>Total</i>	5,496	-	3,960	-	5,400

* This figure includes \$496,000 reported under the UN Crime Center budget line item.

Interregional Aviation Support

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
66,620	62,865	65,500

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The Interregional Aviation Support budget provides coordinated core level services necessary to operate the Department's current fleet of 189 fixed and rotary wing aircraft supporting counternarcotics aviation activities worldwide. This base of support is essential to sustain logistically depot-level maintenance and the safe and professional operational employment of INL air assets. Centrally administrated oversight includes: setting and implementing uniform safety and training standards consistent with aviation industry practices; uniform operational procedures, logistics support, fleet level maintenance administration, including the Critical Flight Safety Program, and administrating the aviation support contract. INL air assets are deployed as directed by administration policy with current deployments to Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, Afghanistan, and for border security operations in Pakistan. The air assets are also available, as needed, to other temporary deployment locations. This budget is augmented with funding from various country programs to support specific, dynamic local NAS and cooperating host government missions.

The Government of Colombia (with INL aviation services support and assistance) will conduct an aggressive aerial eradication program to reduce coca and opium poppy cultivation in Colombia to minimum levels.

With GOC concurrence, areas of coca and opium poppy cultivation in Colombia will be aerielly sprayed with herbicide, and cocaine and heroin production will be reduced as a result of this eradication.

Successful missions will be conducted against narco-terrorists and their infrastructure.

The Governments of Peru and Bolivia (with INL provided air transportation support to move people and materials) will expand manual eradication efforts in outlying areas of their respective countries.

In Bolivia, coca cultivation will be reduced and new plantings will be prevented in the Chapare region (subject to the cooperation of the host government).

In Peru, coca cultivation will be reduced as evidenced by the eradication/ abandonment of the remaining coca fields (subject to the cooperation of the host government). Opium poppy field surveillance will be increased.

INL will support missions to transport host government law enforcement or counternarcotics military personnel by air in Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, and other countries for the purpose of destroying cocaine and heroin processing laboratories and interdicting drug trafficking activities to the extent possible using current assets.

The number of interdiction and eradication missions flown in Peru will increase in 2006. The eradication goal will increase from 8,000 to 10,000 hectares. The UH-1 helicopter fleet will be increased and upgraded to 24 UH-2s (Huey-II). Aerial reconnaissance missions will be conducted to locate drug crops, production facilities, and verify eradication program results.

Drug production areas and facilities will be successfully identified and mapped year-round in Colombia and on an as-needed basis in other countries.

Border security reconnaissance and interdiction operations in Pakistan will be effective against trafficking of narcotics and weapons, illegal border crossings, and terrorism.

Operations, training, and logistical support provided to the Pakistani border security aviation program will result in more frequent and more effective surveillance and interdiction missions.

The aerial eradication and interdiction programs will be performed to the highest standards of safety and efficiency with due regard for increased security risks.

Technological innovations will be developed and implemented to improve the effectiveness and safety of aerial eradication and interdiction efforts.

Afghanistan illicit poppy cultivation increased 239 percent in the last year. The numbers are daunting. In 2003 the poppy crop measured 61,000 hectares, and in 2004 the crop totaled 206,700 hectares. Afghanistan now tops the world in opium production. The Administration has proposed to provide aerial support to Afghan manual eradication and interdiction efforts in FY 2006, which likely would continue in FY 2007.

Program Justification

The INL aviation program is the backbone of our counternarcotics objectives in the key source countries of Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia. INL assists these governments and others to locate and eradicate drug crops, interdict drug production and trafficking activities, protect borders, and develop internal institutional counternarcotics aviation capabilities. FY 2007 funding will provide for continuation of core activities with the existing fleet. Potential losses and upgrades of aircraft are not included.

The aviation program provides eradication, mobility, interdiction, and logistical support that augment and facilitate ground operations and in many cases perform functions that would not

be possible by any other means. In Colombia, the program conducts aerial eradication in hostile, remote and increasingly scattered regions. In Peru and Bolivia, the program supports transportation for manual eradication. Airplanes and helicopters transport law enforcement personnel, critical supplies, and equipment to remote, underdeveloped, and unsecured regions that would otherwise be inaccessible, as well as provide medical evacuation capability for eradicators and law enforcement personnel when needed. Air reconnaissance assets are essential in locating, identifying, and targeting drug activities and verifying operational results.

In all assisted countries, the assets are also employed for interdiction efforts. In Colombia they are also used to conduct operations against narco-terrorists under expanded authorities. In Pakistan, the assets are used for the monitoring and interception of terrorists, drug traffickers, and other criminals operating in remote areas.

By working closely with host government personnel to instill aviation technical and management skills and technology transfer, INL supports the operational goal of enhancing political determination to combat illegal drug production and trafficking. This builds long-lasting institutions that have the trained personnel and demonstrated abilities to assume increased responsibility for counternarcotics air activities.

Program Accomplishments

In 2005, INL-owned aircraft flew 52,493 flight hours; airplanes flew 12,441 and helicopters flew 40,052 flight hours. This is about 1,000 flight hours per week.

Colombia – Eradication

The Interregional Aviation Support program has made possible the expansion of aerial eradication in Colombia that, along with alternative development, is the backbone of that country's counternarcotics strategy. INL and the Colombian National Police (CNP) have collaborated in the mounting of an effective campaign using T-65 Thrush, OV-10D Bronco, and AT-802 Air Tractor spray planes to eradicate coca and opium poppy cultivation. In 2005, over 138,500 hectares of coca were sprayed – another record setting year. From 2001 to 2005, we have sprayed over 600,000 hectares of coca that would have produced 4.8 metric tons of cocaine. INL has assisted the CNP with training, maintenance, logistics, and operational support to make this effort possible. The program also provided logistical and operational support in the form of C-27 cargo airplanes and a Multi-spectral Digital Imaging System (MDIS) mounted on a Cessna C-208 Caravan for identification and mapping of coca. In 2005, INL Air Wing aircraft supporting the aerial eradication and Colombian Army (COLAR) helicopter program sustained 332 hits from hostile ground fire – down from 383 hits in 2003 – but which still caused the loss of several aircraft and downtime due to extensive maintenance repairs.

Colombia – COLAR.

Besides supporting Colombian National Police aerial eradication activities, the Interregional Aviation Support program initiated and helps sustain the Colombian Army (COLAR)

Aviation Brigade that provides rotary wing air mobility to the Counter Narcotics Brigade (CD Bde). Most of the aviation support and maintenance for the Colombian Army Aviation Program, also known as the “Plan Colombia Helicopter Program” (PCHP), is part of a contract administered by the INL Air Wing. DynCorp provides pilots, maintenance technicians, trainers, and logistics support to the PCHP, since the Government of Colombia is not able to provide all the resources necessary to support these operations. The current PCHP helicopter fleet consists of 31 Huey-II helicopters, 26 UH-1N helicopters, 15 UH-60L “Blackhawk” helicopters, and 5 K-Max helicopters. The desired end-state of this effort, a fully trained COLAR aviation unit capable of conducting air mobile operations, is yielding results in terms of interdiction and ground support to aerial eradication. That unit has flown over 62,449 hours since its inception. PCHP assets have been instrumental in the takedown of a number of major narco-terrorist targets.

Peru and Bolivia

INL aviation support to Peru and Bolivia has been instrumental in continued coca reduction operations. In Peru, INL-owned helicopters and fixed wing aircraft (C-208, B 1900D, and rented PNPP Antonovo 32, M-17) continue to transport manual eradication teams and Peruvian counternarcotics police in order to implement far-reaching counternarcotics operations using a mobile-basing strategy. In Bolivia, INL helicopters enabled the government to project authority over vast areas where drug traffickers previously operated with impunity, and establish mobile, forward operating bases. During times of violent attacks against eradicators and law enforcement personnel, the air assets conducted life-saving medical evacuations. The significant eradication of coca in the Chapare region of Bolivia would not have been possible without the helicopter support provided through the INL aviation program. INL provided aviation technical support and training, and logistical support was an essential ingredient of the success enjoyed by host nation personnel operating these helicopters. The aviation program has also continued to make progress in establishing self-sufficiency in host nation counternarcotics aviation organizations.

Regional Aerial Reconnaissance and Eradication (RARE) Program

INL provided support to other Latin American countries in identifying and curtailing drug cultivation through its RARE program. On a semi-annual basis, we conduct reconnaissance of illicit poppy cultivation in Guatemala, and provide the host nation with photography and GPS mapping of poppy and marijuana field locations. In FY 2006, we are scheduled to conduct the reconnaissance portion of a RARE operation in Peru for poppy.

Pakistan

In 2002, INL established and now supports a project in Pakistan to assist the host government in securing its border with Afghanistan. This project provides ten Huey-II helicopters (five in 2003, three in 2004, and two in 2005) and three C-208 Cessna Caravan airplanes to the Ministry of the Interior in order to provide law enforcement personnel with the operational capability to interdict drug trafficking and other illegal activities. Due to the receptiveness of the host nation team towards the operational and mechanic’s training program, we were able

to reduce aviation mechanic contractor presence in 2003. During the past year, these aviation assets assisted the GOP in accomplishing many objectives, including aerial surveillance of opium poppy fields utilizing mounted cameras and GPS capabilities, medevac and rescue operations, and counter-terrorism activities. In the past two years, nationwide heroin seizures increased 224 percent and opium seizures by 125 percent. These aircraft provide Pakistan with an Air Wing capability for integrated helicopter, fixed-wing, and ground forces operations in day, at night, or at night using night vision goggles (NVG). These aircraft make up the only NVG aviation interdiction force in Pakistan, and due to its unique capability and past performance, are the premier interdiction force. The aircraft provide surveillance along the porous Afghanistan-Pakistan border area. The unit participates in the interdiction of trafficking in persons, narcotics, arms, and other contraband, as well as to assist in monitoring areas where opium poppy is cultivated to permit eradication efforts.

Technology

INL has put into place many technological innovations to enhance the safety and effectiveness of its programs. INL has continued to modify its OV-10D aircraft to provide appropriate armoring and night vision goggle capability in addition to state-of-the-art, satellite-guided spray systems. This has provided more protection and safety for crews while delivering herbicide precisely. Many of these same features were incorporated into the more recently acquired AT-802 spray planes. The aviation program continues to improve and expand the usage of a technologically advanced system for identifying, plotting, and targeting coca cultivation, known as the Multi-spectral Digital Imaging System (MDIS).

Self-sufficiency

INL will continue to support helicopter operations in Peru, Bolivia, and Pakistan. Training and institution building efforts will allow us to continue to reduce the number of American contractor personnel at these locations. At the same time, we will continue to pursue technological innovations to improve aircraft performance and explore the use of new variations of aircraft to enhance eradication capabilities at a reasonable cost.

FY 2007 Program

In FY 2007, the Interregional Aviation Support budget will continue to provide core level services necessary to operate the current fleet of 189 fixed and rotary wing aircraft. These services include supporting counternarcotics aviation activities in Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, and Afghanistan, and border security operations in Pakistan, and as needed, programs at other temporary deployment locations. This base of support is essential to sustain logistically depot-level maintenance and the safe and professional operational employment of INL air assets. This budget will be augmented with funding from various country programs to support specific, dynamic local NAS and cooperating host government missions.

Colombia

A primary concern will be the continued aerial eradication of Colombian coca and poppy. Further successes in the coca and poppy campaigns are expected to reduce the target population of the illicit crops. The program is expected to be conducted in a hostile environment as narco-terrorists fight back against our spray and support aircraft. Funding in FY 2007 does not cover replacement of destroyed assets.

Bolivia, Peru, and Pakistan

In Bolivia, INL will continue to support (with continuing GOB cooperation) the Red Devil Task Force (RDTF) efforts to eliminate residual coca and prevent new plantings in the Chapare region. INL aviation assets will also support interdiction operations along Bolivia's borders. In Peru, we will continue to support the reduction of coca cultivation, seek to aerially verify the extent of opium poppy cultivation, and support interdiction missions. In Pakistan, INL will continue to refine operational procedures and provide logistical support for the helicopters and fixed wing, sensor-equipped aircraft.

Afghanistan

The Administration has proposed to provide aerial support to Afghan manual eradication and interdiction efforts in FY 2006, which likely would continue in FY 2007. The Government of Afghanistan has not asked our support for an aerial eradication program.

Self-sufficiency

The establishment of host country self-sufficiency in counternarcotics and border security aviation programs will continue to be a priority. In 2006, we are operating with the minimum number of contractor and INL Air Wing staff in Bolivia and Peru required, effectively monitoring, and assisting as necessary, the daily operations and maintenance activities of the RDTF and the Peruvian National Police. In Colombia, we expect to begin to see results in this area with the COLAR aviation program, as personnel we have trained gain experience and maturity, allowing the gradual reduction of contractor presence. We expect that these advances will begin to permit greater host nation management of the assets. We will continue to emphasize technological improvements to maximize productivity and safety of spray platforms while maintaining cost effectiveness.

The Interregional Aviation Support program, augmented by country program funds for location-specific requirements, will continue to provide safe, professional aviation support to counternarcotics and border security programs worldwide.

Interregional Aviation Support					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Aviation Support Services Contract	54,695	-	51,665	-	52,760
DOD-Source Parts					
Maintenance and Overhaul	5,000	-	2,000	-	2,000
Operations Support					
Salaries and Benefits	4,000	-	6,000	-	7,000
Field Travel	235	-	300	-	350
Administrative Services and Program Support	-	-	-	-	-
Base Support at Patrick AFB	2,000	-	2,400	-	2,800
	690	-	500	-	590
Sub Total	6,925	-	9,200	-	10,740
TOTAL	66,620	-	62,865	-	65,500

Program Development and Support

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
13,850 ⁶	16,830	19,000

Program Justification

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) is charged with developing strategies and programs to achieve international counternarcotics and criminal justice foreign-policy objectives. INL maintains a cadre of both domestic and overseas program and technical experts to carry out a wide range of initiatives. Washington personnel functions include, but are not limited to: international narcotics control and law enforcement policy formulation and implementation; coordination of policies and programs with other USG agencies and with other governments and international organizations; budget and financial management activities; program administration and analysis including development, implementation, oversight and evaluation of overseas programs; contract, procurement and information systems support; field assistance visits to Embassy Narcotics Affairs Sections and Law Enforcement Sections to review, analyze and make recommendations on programs, funds control and procurement; sponsoring regional policy and program management conferences and seminars; and, developing and providing training programs both domestically and overseas for embassy and INL personnel.

The Program Development and Support (PD&S) account funds the domestic administrative operating costs associated with the Washington-based INL staff. Over three-quarters of the PD&S budget request is programmed for salaries and benefits of U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) employees, personal services contracts, rehired annuitants and reimbursable support personnel.

Field travel for the INL personnel based in Washington is funded from the PD&S account. This is an essential component of the bureau's program, needed for program development, implementation, oversight and review, as well as for the advancement of international counternarcotics and criminal justice foreign policy objectives. PD&S funds are utilized to maintain a reliable and secure information resource management system and operating infrastructure to enable bureau employees to pursue policy objectives and complete work requirements effectively and efficiently. In addition, funding for the following expenses ensure an adequate level of administrative support to allow the bureau to function effectively: office equipment rental, telephone services, printing and reproduction, miscellaneous contractual services (Information Management non-personal services contractor personnel,

⁶ In FY 2005 an additional \$3.2M was transferred into PD&S.

INL office renovation expenses, etc.), materials, supplies, furniture, furnishings and equipment.

FY 2007 Program

The PD&S budget request for FY 2007 is intended to cover the annual, government-wide cost of living increase, in-grade step increases and promotions that occur during that fiscal year. It is also intended to cover the annualized portion of wage increase for positions that INL plans to fill during FY 2007 to improve program oversight and expanded programs. In addition the PD&S budget covers costs for field travel and transportation costs; equipment rentals, communications and utility expenses; printing and reproduction; miscellaneous contractual services; and furniture, furnishings and equipment.

Program Development and Support					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2005 *	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Personnel Compensation	8,830	-	9,165	-	10,347
Personnel Benefits	2,050	-	2,059	-	2,324
Field Travel and Transportation	560	-	1,178	-	1,330
Equipment Rentals, Communications and Utility Expenses	205	-	168	-	190
Printing and Reproduction	185	-	68	-	77
Miscellaneous Contractual Services	1,915	-	3,687	-	4,162
Materials and Supplies	75	-	337	-	380
Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment	30	-	168	-	190
Total	13,850	-	16,830	-	19,000

* In FY 2005 an additional \$3.2M was transferred into PD&S.

Trafficking in Persons

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
4,960	4,950	7,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

To strengthen the capacity of the criminal justice sector within targeted countries to investigate and arrest criminals engaged in trafficking in persons crimes and assist victims of trafficking.

Establishment of skills-based training of police units in five countries focused on trafficking in persons.

Demonstrated collaborative efforts between criminal justice agencies and civil society programs serving trafficking victims in ten countries.

Improved bi-lateral and/or regional coordination on trafficking law enforcement and repatriation activities in four targeted areas.

Program Justification

Trafficking in persons may be among the fastest growing human rights violations and transnational crimes internationally. This modern-day form of slavery involves sexual and/or labor exploitation, adopting such forms as indentured servitude, debt bondage, chattel slavery and peonage. Trafficking in persons is a growing transnational crime that preys mainly on the poor, uneducated, and powerless. Profits from trafficking in persons undermine rule of law, fund the expansion of international crime syndicates, and foster government corruption. In addition to the individual misery wrought by this human rights abuse we believe there is a connection to organized crime and the grave security threats such as drug and weapons trafficking. As one of the most lucrative criminal enterprises trafficking in persons is closely connected with money laundering, drug trafficking, document forgery and human smuggling. The Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons gives foreign assistance grants to increase the capacity of governments and non-governmental organizations to improve law enforcement's investigation and prosecution of this crime as well as to protect the victims.

Estimates vary, but 600,000 to 800,000, persons, primarily women and children, are annually trafficked across borders worldwide, including 14,500-17,500 victims brought into the United States each year. The number of victims is estimated to rise into the millions when intra-country trafficking is taken into account.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA) and its subsequent (TVPRA) reauthorization in 2003 and 2005, provide the U.S. Government with the necessary tools to aggressively combat this heinous crime at the international and national level. The State Department, through the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP Office), is charged with coordinating the U.S. Government's implementation of the TVPA and TVPRA, compiling the largest government-produced annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* (the TIP Report); and advancing public awareness and advocacy involving practical solutions to combat human trafficking worldwide.

Program Accomplishments

Below are some highlights of programs with prior year funding from the Trafficking in Persons Office:

In the Philippines, the law enforcement agencies worked with the International Justice Mission (IJM) to gather solid information on trafficking cases, free victims, arrest traffickers and encourage successful prosecutions by improving evidence collection. IJM reported that it was pressing forward with 15 TIP-related prosecutions under the new anti-trafficking law. One case that IJM is working on is against a Manila police officer – the first public official charged under the anti-trafficking law.

In Yemen, UNICEF's research on child trafficking (based on information from children repatriated from Saudi Arabia) is being utilized by the government for its national program and to direct policy responses, which includes a recently amended penal code that has been submitted to the Parliament for ratification. As a result of this research, the Ministry of Human Rights and UNICEF established national telephone hotline services on child trafficking and launched community-based awareness campaigns in high source areas. In addition a reception center for repatriated children was established in Harad that served 180 repatriated children over one quarter.

In India, Free the Slaves' activities to build local law enforcement capacity to free children trafficked into labor exploitation and file cases against traffickers and exploitative employers resulted in 24 TIP-specific legal cases filed in court and 12 prosecutions. Hotlines established by Free the Slaves to increase reporting of suspected trafficking cases identified 116 new cases in a six month period. Utilizing information from the hotline and village outreach activities, Free the Slaves and law enforcement rescued 107 children and young adults from exploitation.

In Costa Rica, the national police (CRNP) increased its arrests in Child Sexual Exploitation cases by more than 120 percent since DOJ/ICITAP began providing training and technical assistance in the country last year. In 2004, the CRNP made 25 Child Sexual Exploitation arrests, while so far in 2005 (until November); the number of arrests has jumped to 33. ICITAP provided long-term technical assistance, training, and institutional development assistance to Costa Rican police, investigators, immigration officers, prosecutors, government social service providers, and NGOs.

In Pakistan, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) improved understanding of trafficking by Pakistani law enforcement. As a result, the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) established a specific Anti-Trafficking Unit that is now functional in Lahore, Karachi, Islamabad, Quetta, and Peshawar. The FIA conducted raids in different parts of the country and arrested 19 people suspected of being part of a trafficking ring. The arrests included travel agents suspected in arranging the transport of victims.

Since June 2005, more than 1,000 traffickers have been arrested, 600 prosecuted and more than 100 convicted world-wide as reported by recipients of G/TIP's INCLE funded projects around the world.

FY 2007 Program

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) Funds for anti-trafficking activities totaling \$7 million would be targeted primarily to countries which have a growing trafficking in persons problem and a demonstrable need for resources to combat trafficking in Tier 3, Tier 2 Watch List countries, and countries lacking adequate resources to address this situation. Proposed law enforcement activities will be closely coordinated with other on-going USG law enforcement programs to ensure coordination and to avoid duplication. All funded projects will be vetted through the Senior Policy Operating Group on Trafficking in Persons (SPOG) to ensure compliance with USG policies and prevent redundancy.

INCLE funds will support programs to strengthen law enforcement capacities to fight criminals involved in trafficking in persons, including persons trafficked for sexual and/or labor abuse or as child soldiers. Programs will focus on activities to in three areas: prosecution, protection, and prevention of trafficking in persons. Approximately 120,000 children have participated in armed conflicts throughout Africa, particularly in countries such as Liberia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Uganda. These children serve as combatants, porters, domestic workers, and sex slaves and endure severe physical and psychological trauma.

Assistance will be targeted primarily to countries and regions identified by the Department as having a serious trafficking in persons problem involving forced sexual and/or labor exploitation, particularly countries that have been rated Tier 2, Tier 2 Watch List, and Tier 3 in the Department's annual *Trafficking in Persons Report*. Proposed focus countries for FY 2007 funding include Afghanistan, Cambodia, China, India, Kuwait, Liberia, Pakistan, Indonesia, Nigeria, Mexico, the Philippines, Thailand, and Uganda.

G/TIP Office programs will provide technical assistance and training to police, prosecutors, judges and/or immigration officials in such areas as follows: investigating, arresting, and prosecuting traffickers and monitoring international borders; training police officers how to communicate with victims in a manner that encourages them to cooperate as potential witnesses and to ensure that their immediate protection needs are met.

The transnational nature of trafficking overwhelms many countries' law enforcement agencies, which are not equipped to adequately monitor borders or stop organized trafficking networks. Approximately \$4.5 million in INCLE funds will be allocated towards law enforcement training in investigative and prosecutorial capacity-building initiatives which may include: providing technical training for police, prosecutors, judges, immigration officials and medical personnel; facilitating law enforcement interagency cooperation on trafficking in persons matters; legal drafting and legislative assistance; specialized prosecutorial training in TIP cases; and equipment and modest supplies for anti-trafficking police units or taskforces. A provision of equipment may include computers, radios or other communications technologies, audio/visual equipment, motorcycles to support specialized TIP police units.

The G/TIP Office proposes to use approximately \$2 million in INCLE funds to support protection programs, a critical component in aiding the police, prosecutors and others to handle appropriately trafficking in persons victims, particularly in the development of key victim witnesses and arrest leads. Other areas may include assistance to forensic laboratories, including specialized forensics training related to TIP cases and the procurement of forensic evidence collection rape kits, the development of formal protection protocols for victims; support for victim advocates; development of specialized procedures for child victims, including the creation of child-friendly forensic interview rooms and courtroom accommodations that reduce the trauma for a child witness.

Approximately \$500,000 will be allocated to support prevention programs. Programs will focus on law enforcement and NGO support to raise public awareness and outreach to communities at risk to be trafficked for sex trafficking, labor trafficking, domestic servitude, sex tourism, child bonded labor, and training for peacekeepers. Priority areas include countries in Tier 3, Tier 2 Watchlist, Tier 2, and countries with a growing problem committed to combating trafficking in persons.

Trafficking in Persons

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2005	FY 2005 Supp	FY 2006	FY 2006 Supp	FY 2007
Prosecution Program	2,500	-	3,950	-	4,500
Protection Program	2,000	-	800	-	2,000
Prevention Program	460	-	200	-	500
<i>Total</i>	4,960	-	4,950	-	7,000